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AFP: SOVIETS TO 'CUT SHORT' DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU251825 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Soviet negotiators will cut short the third round of U.S.-Soviet diarmament talks which opened here last Thursday, in what sources close to the Soviet delegation said was an expression of their disatisfaction with the talks.

Sources close to the U.S. delegation claimed however that the Soviets were cutting short the two-month session on medium-range missiles and strategic space weapons in order to heighten tension before the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting here on November 19 and 20.

Soviet negotiators told their U.S. counterparts they would head home on November 5 or 6 for festivities commemorating the revolution in Moscow, and that they did not plan to return for the last week of scheduled talks since the summit was so close.

Sources close to the Soviet delegation said this decision was taken because the Soviets felt dicussions were leading nowhere.

But sources close to the U.S. delegation said that the Soviets were pushing away from the bargaining table in hope that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would make concessions about his "star wars" program, or Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

CHERNYSHEV VIEWS U.S. 'ANTI-SOVIET' MOVES

LD251907 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The less time till the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva the more effective the movement of the U.S. public to ensure that the meeting produces tangible results, such as accords on ending the arms race, preventing the militarisation of space, lowering the levels of nuclear confrontation and improving U.S.-Soviet relations. This was pointed out recently by notable figures of previous administrations and by many well-known scientists and experts. Many senators and house members strongly criticise the White House's position on the miliarisation of space. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race have evoked a broad positive response all over the world.

What Washington displays is only what TIMES of London characterises as stubborn intransigence. However, it would be perhaps more to the point to characterise all the actions and statements of the administration as well as well-orchestrated anti-Soviet campaign aimed to detract from the influence of Soviet peace policy on the Americans and their allies and to put in advance outside the framework of the talks and dialogue with the USSR those questions which Washington would like to circumvent.

The orchestrators and soloists of the anti-Soviet campaign in a "new arrangement" are primarily White House and Pentagon officials. Taking cover behind demagogical claims that U.S. plans to militarise space will bring mankind riddance of nuclear weapons, senior White House officials are trying to prove to the U.S. mass media that their military space programmes are inviolable.

In so doing, they quote the U.S. President as saying that his Strategic Defence Initiative -- the "star wars" programme" -- cannot be a trade-off in the talks.

The President's national security adivser, Robert McFarlane, speaking on U.S. television, for instance, categorically rejected any possible restrictions on the "star wars" programme. It clearly followed from his address that the United States considered the development and testing of attack space weapons to be "a legitimate part" of research. Proceeding from this obviously fallacious assumption, White House officials stepped up their attacks on the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defense systems which prohibits, both in the letter and in the spirit, the development, testing and deployment of these armaments.

Robert McFarlane also groundlessly claims that the USSR has itself subverted that treaty not only by "violating" its stipulations but also by building up the Soviet strategic nuclear forces over the years. This ploy is nothing new. It is used by the United States whenever it begins a new round of the arms race. It is usual with the U.S. Administration to claim a U.S. "lag" and, having made the "scared" Congress part with huge appropriations, to make another spurt in the arms race and to build unprecedentedly the military muscle in an attempt to tip strategic parity.

U.S. Administration officials also deceive the world public when they talk about some new proposals of the USA at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. Even the number of these proposals has been mentioned by the President. But McFarlane has had to admit that none of the U.S. delegates to Geneva has so far presented any proposal at the talks since they still are "in the minds of high-ranking cabinet members." We have to say anew that the American side has not done anything to break the deadlock at the talks. Not a single practical and constructive proposal has come from it. The U.S. position is ossified, unconstructive and negative, and is based on old ideas which have long proved unsuitable as a basis for mutually acceptable accords.

One gets the impression that the United States continues to consider its main task to be not a search for mutually acceptable solutions in the three areas of the Geneva talks but the tightening of the deadlock at those talks.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is playing a special role here. To all appearances, he is altogether against the talks since they "do not fit" into the Pentagon's plans.

Today, too, he is named in the USA as one of the main initiators and orchestrators of hostile campaigns. According to the U.S. press, the military-industrial complex helped by Weinberger is trying hard to subvert the preparations for the forthcoming summit and to prevent it from producing results. The Pentagon chief has even called off his tour of Asian countries planned for October to accomplish that task.

It is also said that precisely Weinberger arranged it so that the United States tested anti-satellite weapons against a space target before the summit, just to thwart on the eve of that major event the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on the introduction of anti-satellite weapons in space.

Orchestrating the anti-Soviet campaign, the Pentagon chief is also "signing" its "scores." How can one view, for example, his report "Soviet Acquisition of Militarily Significant Western Technology: An Update"? This "report" is replete with absurd allegations that the Soviet Union is developing its military technology by stealing American know-how. The defense secretary is not at all taken aback by obvious controversies of these "arguments." Indeed, trying to justify higher military appropriations, they claim the Soviet Union's fantastic surge ahead in the field of technology while when they try to rationalise all sorts of restrictions and quotas, they portray the Soviet Union as a hidebound backward village. So the Pentagon's chief obviously cannot make ends meet.

Hostility towards the Soviet Union and its policy is being whipped up by the U.S. reactionary right-wing forces, which would like to complicate by virulent propaganda the summit and to whip up tensions. The Soviet Union's far-reaching proposals have a positive effect on world public opinion and those forces would like that demagogy about "non-nuclear future" to conceal the escalation of the arms race in the USA. They are also trying with this purpose to distort the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and its vigorous attempts to find solutions to the problem of non-militarisation of space with simultaneous sizeable reductions in the nuclear arms arsenals of both sides.

SUMMIT REQUIRES 'COMMON EFFORTS' FOR SUCCESS

PM260754 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Vladlen Kuznetsov "International Review": "Fall of Hopes"]

[Text] The year 1985 is entering the final straight. Its beginning was marked by the very promising Soviet-American accord on the start of talks in Geneva whose agreed objective is to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth. Such a weighty and binding decision by the two most powerful states in the world aroused considerable hopes. Hopes that 1985 would be a breakthrough year, the starting point of a turn for the better in international relations and affairs.

As yet, this has not happened. The international horizon is still clouded. It is true that there have been breaks and gaps in the clouds. However, it has not been possible to surmount the bad political weather. Events have not occurred nor actions been taken through the combined efforts of East and West, capable of ending the protracted period of confrontation. But now the world is awaiting such events. Between 2 and 5 October M.S. Gorbachev is to pay an official visit to France, with which the Soviet Union is linked by traditional bonds of constructive political cooperation and partnership. The efforts of the two countries once helped to mold the policy of detente; it is natural to expect them to speak out in favor of continuing that course which justified the peoples' hopes. And on 19-20 November, the gaze of the international public will be riveted on Geneva, where M.S. Gorbachev is to meet with R. Reagan.

What a lot of time has already been wasted, time that could have been used to restore stability in the international areana, to revive detente, and to tame the arms race! And the more time that passes, the more difficult it will be to straighten the dangerously tilting axis of world politics. The struggle between the two trends in world politics, the trend toward the fueling of tension and the trend toward its alleviation, looks as though it has entered the decisive stage.

No matter how great the present tension may be, the political preconditions for overcoming it are ripening. People on the planet are increasingly aware of the perniciousness of confrontation, which is fraught with the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They are not only aware of it. Antinuclear, antimilitarist feeling is strengthening and intensifying. The pressure exerted by public opinion and united mass antiwar forces on governments, parliaments, and parties is mounting; even those who are accustomed to look only to the military-industrial complex and to ignore the people's will are having to reckon with this. Against the somber background of international tension millions of people on all continents can see the bright aspects of detente still more clearly and sharply.

How should governments and states behave under these conditions? One would think that the most natural and necessary thing was to show restraint. To do nothing that might provoke the other side to escalate hostility and escalate war preparations. The Soviet Union is acting in precisely this spirit. Evidence? There is plenty of it. Let us cite the three unilateral moratoriums, for instance.

Moscow has assumed voluntary commitments not to place antisatellite systems in orbit, not to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and not to carry out any nuclear tests. And before these, there was the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

Is this not weighty evidence of moderation and self-restraint, of a desire to get along with the other side? Are all these not signals for reconciliation?

It is well-known that the most difficult area in relations between the states of East and West in the security sphere, which is linked with the generally recognized need to end the arms race or initially at least to limit it. You need only look at the course of the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm, where so far it has simply been impossible to make substantial progress.

It is precisely here, in this area, that the USSR believes it is necessary to make the greatest possible efforts to secure military detente and real program in limiting and reducing armaments. A wide range of far-reaching measures aimed at curtailing every possible kind of armament -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- has been offered to the West. There are no types of weapons that the Soviet Union is not prepared to limit, reduce, and eliminate. It is precisely Moscow that has posed before the international community a question of fundamental, historic importance in all its magnitude -- the question of preventing the militarization of space. This problem crucial to all world development is being discussed at the talks with the United States in Geneva at the USSR's insistence. The Soviet Union has submitted for the consideration of the present 40th UN General Assembly session the question of "International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space Under Conditions of Its Nonmilitarization." It is our country that is advocating with the utmost persistence the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

Thus, seeking to lessen East-West military confrontation, Moscow has created sufficient opportunities for reaching mutually acceptable and effective accords in various spheres of military detente. However, there is no reciprocity in the West, especially in the United States and certain other NATO countries: They respond to restraint by showing a lack of restraint and to attempts to advance the talks by retarding them. The USSR ceases the further deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe; the United States continues the "export" of first-strike weapons to the continent. The USSR introduces a moratorium on any nuclear explosions; the United States continues the "export" of first-strike weapons to the continent. The USSR introduces a moratorium on any nuclear explosions; the United States responds with another test of lethal weapons. For over 2 years the USSR has been observing the commitment it unilaterally assumed not to place antisatellite systems in orbit; the United States, despite this, ostentatiously hits a target in space with such a system.

It is the same with everything. Whatever the USSR does for the sake of international security, whatever constructive ideas it puts forward, everything is called into question and defamed, everything is sabotaged and rejected.

The Soviet Union has also been the initiator in holding summit meetings between the leaders of Eastern and Western states with a view to overcoming the "time of troubles" in international relations. M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with F. Mitterrand and R. Reagan are called upon to continue an established practice in international relations that in the sixties and seventies helped to untie the tight knots of unsolved problems, to alleviate international tension, and to improve both bilateral relations and the general political atmosphere in the world arena. A particularly important point is that: At summit meetings it was possible to achieve weighty results in reducing military confrontation and limiting arms, especially nuclear arms.

And scarcely anyone would object to planning something for the future. But there are problems that require immediate solutions and they cannot be shelved. They must be solved today, for tomorrow or the day after it will be much more difficult to settle them. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared in his answers to TIME magazine, the Soviet Union is urging the United States to reach serious accords both on strategic nuclear weapons, on medium-range nuclear weapons, and on space problems.

In the opinion of President R. Reagan, the main aim of his talks with the Soviet leader is to lessen the tension in relations between Washington and Moscow. Is it possible to achieve that aim by means of acquaintance and an exchange of opinons or by means of plans for the future? Hardly. The lessening of tension is possible if Soviet-American relations are steered into a normal course and if honest and specific efforts are made to tackle disarmament in earnest and to attempt to stop the arms race. But it is precisely this -- the impression emerges -- that does not form part of Washington's concept of the summit. This concept does not envisage -- at any rate today -- reaching specific accords with the USSR on limiting the arms race. The remarks of representatives of the Washington administration leave no doubt that, as far as they are concerned, the main thing is the continued implementation of the "rearm America" program, not the reaching of a consensus with Moscow on the lessening of military confrontation.

The Soviet Union fully realizes that it will be very difficult to put international affairs in order, restore stability, and steer Soviet-American relations into a normal course. One-shot efforts are not enough. What will be needed here is painstaking, intensive work, the work of more than a day. What will be required is common efforts by states -- the states of all continents.

REAGAN REPEATS ARMS IMBALANCE ARGUMENTS, 'MYTHS'

LD260854 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Reagan Keeps Rehashing the Same Old Tall Tales" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Speaking at a news conference in Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan claimed once again that the United States was lagging militarily behind the Russians who, he alleged, enjoyed a three-to-one superiority in all categories of weapons.

Whenever he decides to talk about the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, however, his pronouncements leave his aides in a real quandary about how to respond to the ensuring ironic comments by American newsmen.

For he conjures his data about the USSR's "overwhelming military superiority" out of thin air, without being disconcerted at all by the fact that the rough parity existing between the U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces is something recognized even by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who have repeatedly admitted it in their annual reports, including the one issued in February 1985.

While mounting another scare blitz over a "Soviet military threat", Reagan does not even bother to keep his own statements from being contradictory. When he wants to boast of his efforts to boost U.S. might, his conclusions about the balance of forces in the world then strike quite a different note from the "U.S. lag" claims. As recently as last year, for example, Reagan said in a minute of frankness, as he spoke to an American youth delegation, that the United States and the Soviet Union were almost equal in their strength.

Soon after taking the presidential office, he contended that the Soviet Union was actually ahead of the United States in all aspects of military power. After spending one trillion dollars on nuclear warfare preparations over the following five years, selfsame Reagan repeated that old claim of his once again in September 1985 when he said that his country was still far behind the Soviet Union in virtually all offensive arms, both nuclear and conventional.

But when he went so far as to allege that over his tenure the Soviet Union's margin of superiority in all kinds of weaponry had grown to three to one, American newsmen naturally demanded explanations. Where all the U.S. tax-payers' money had gone if the balance of forces had really become so threatening to the United States, they asked.

As she interviewed Robert McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, commentator Leslie Stoll of CBS television bluntly asked him if Reagan was to be believed at all when making public statements addressed to the whole world on the balance of armed forces between the USSR and the United States. McFarlane chose nothing better to reply than that what the President really had in mind were not all weapons categories but only systems designed to hit hardened targets. McFarlane did not care to explain what that exactly meant though.

So it is legitimate to ask why the President needed to twist the facts about the existing strategic military equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States so misshapenly.

The answer apparently is that the present U.S. Administration, which is trying to undercut agreements signed to reduce the nuclear war danger and chasing the illusory goal of military supremacy, does not have any real arguments to defend its militarist plans and so has to rely on floating fantastic myths about a "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority."

SPEAKES DECLINES SOVIET 'STAR PEACE' PROPOSAL

LD261135 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The White House spokesman Larry Speakes has declined the Soviet proposal on star peace put forward to counter America's "star wars" program. The proposal was expressed on Tuesday [24 September] by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in his speech to the current session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union, he pointed out, proposes broad international cooperation in peaceful space research in conditions of unmilitarized outer space. However, judging by the answers given by the President's representative to the questions of newsmen who wanted to know Washington's reaction to the Soviet concept of peaceful outer space, the U.S. Administration has a negative attitude to this. Larry Speakes made another attempt to justify America's Strategic Defense Initiative -- so-called -- although its goal is to turn outer space into an arena of "star wars."

SOVIET DELEGATION IN VIENNA FOR MBFR TALKS

LD251333 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, September 25 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to attend another round of the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The USSR delegation at the talks is headed by Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov.

SUCCESS AT MBFR TALKS DEPENDS ON 'DIALOGUE'

LD251713 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Tomorrow, in Vienna, the capital of Austria, another round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe starts. Igor Charikov, Moscow Domestic Service commentator is at the microphone.

These talks, which are called the Vienna talks after their venue, have been continuing for almost 12 years. However, during this rather lengthy period not one agreement has been reached and the ultimate goal, to reduce the level of military confrontation, is as far away as in October, 1973. Moreover, to our deep regret, the Vienna talks can, in essence, be considered deadlocked.

We regret it because, from the very beginning of the dialogue at the Hofburg Palace, the delegations of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact states have been doing everything possible to reach an agreement on practical steps to reduce armed forces and weapons. During the first round a proposal was made to reduce, over 3 years, the contingents of armed forces and weapons of both military-political organisations by 17 percent on the basis of similarity of type of units being reduced. NATO countries replied by putting forth demands for reductions which would violate the principle of not harming the security of any of the sides.

Such a position by the United States and their allies in essence doomed the Vienna talks to a standstill. In the intervening years, the USSR and other socialist countries repeatedly put forward more and more new initiatives in order to find a compromise. On the current agenda are the main provisions of an agreement on the initial reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of the ground forces and arms in central Europe, following the period during which armed forces and arms levels in this region will not be increased. According to a whole range of observers this document serves as a quite constructive and acceptable base for the first concrete step on the way towards achieving the final goal of the talks. The talks which open tomorrow must show how seriously the United States and their partners are ready to continue the dialogue and how sincerely they are interested in real disarmament.

ISRAELYAN ASSESSES NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

LD251302 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Briefing at Press Center of Soviet Foreign Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- The third conference to review the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which took place in Geneva from August 27 till September 20, 1985, has come out strongly for further strengthening the whole international system for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, demonstrating thereby the participating states' profound interest in this important process. In their final declaration the conferees also outlined a number of practical measures towards this goal.

The results of the conference were discussed at a briefing which was held for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR here today by Viktor Israelyan, a member of the ministry's collegium who led the Soviet delegation to the conference.

He said the conference was attended by 86 states which are parties to this important international treaty as well as a number of international organizations, including the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Present as observers were also representatives of ten other countries which have not yet joined the treaty.

The conference made thorough review of the progress of implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty over the past five years and unanimously adopted the final declaration, saying that the treaty plays a significant role in maintaining international peace and security and expressing resolve to continue raising its prestige. Viktor Israelyan pointed out the tremendous positive impact made on the conference's work by a message sent to it by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and reaffirming the Soviet Union's principled stand on the problems of limiting and reducing arms and achieving disarmament and its consistent policy of ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

A number of decisions were taken at the conference on the initiative of socialist and non-aligned countries that will help achieve the objectives of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which are aimed at limiting the nuclear arms race, first of all in what concerns the cause of bringing about the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons test. Those decisions supported the Soviet Union's announced moratorium on any nuclear blasts and called on the United States and other nuclear powers to join it.

The final declaration stresses the need to resume the tripartite talks between the USSR, the U.S. and Britain on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and to urgently start talks on this problem at the Disarmament Conference with the participation of all the nuclear powers.

Answering questions of journalists, Viktor Israelyan said that the success of the work of the conference was determined primarily by the fact that the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the Non-Proliferation Treaty had proved their viability. During 15 years of the operation of the treaty not a single new nuclear power emerged. Most countries realise that the participation in the treaty and the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are an effective means to ensure the security of states, the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out further.

In the course of the work of the conference representatives of over 40 non-governmental organizations carried out large-scale explanatory work on disarmament problems. Specifically, they put forward such demands as the immdediate discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests, the institution of moratorium on tests by other four nuclear powers, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, the no-first use of nuclear weapons and others. This met with positive response among participants in the conference.

On the other hand, representatives of Western countries, specifically, of the U.S., Britain and West Germany, actually opposed the resumption of talks on the banning of nuclear weapons tests, as well as the freezing of nuclear potentials.

The representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed hope that the results of the work of the third conference to review the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty should make a positive impact on further disarmament talks. He said that concrete proposals and appeals contained in the declaration on problems of banning nuclear weapons tests and freezing nuclear arsenals, as well as the importance of achieving success at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons which are under way in Geneva, cannot be ignored in capitals of Western states, primarily in Washington.

U.S. HOLDS BACK ON SDI CONTRACTS FOR ALLIES

LD192259 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Glance at the British Scene" feature by commentator Nikolay Borin]

[Text] There have been more signs that the American Administration is not at all forthcoming as far as Britain hopes for large orders under the "star wars" program are concerned, notwithstanding what is described as the special relationship between the Reagan administration and the conservative government. At any rate, the President of the Washington-based SRI [Stanford Research Institute] international research concern, Mr Bader, left little doubt about that in an article carried by THE TIMES. He warned that Britain must not hope for any special cooperation with the United States under the program for the development of attack space weapons. He went on to say that the desire of British industrialists to become broadly involved in the "star wars" program ran into opposition from American military and scientific circles, which believe that British scientific and technological standards are below those in the United States.

Now this contradicts the statement of Dr Gerald Yonas, who is the head of the "star wars" program, to the effect that Britain can assist the program in a wide spectrum of problems and that it can take part in practically every part of the program. Why did Mr Bader then go out of his way to misinform the British public? He himself answered that question in part, having said that the American Government was amazed by the resolute British demands for guarantees of bilateral exchanges of technology as a condition for British participation. The Reagan administration was not enthusiastic either about the British request for a guaranteed share of the program, worth between 1 and 2 thousand million dollars. But what is the United States prepared to part with?

The indications are that the best the West European partners of the United States can hope for is the status of subcontractors in return for their political support for American plans to militarize space on a large scale. Neither the British delegation, led by Michael Heseltine, nor the West German delegation led by Mr (Teltschik), managed to get a straight answer to their questions during their recent visits to Washington. It's unlikely that Washington will be giving Europe any guarantees of technological or financial gain if the West European nations get involved in the "star wars" program. West German military experts believe that the United States is not prepared to show the Europeans a single blueprint of its projects as far as strategically important programs are concerned, as was the case with second-generation cruise missiles.

The profits from the program are addressed above all to the United States military corporations and American universities. As the West Europeans go cap in hand at the White House and the Pentagon, the research funds at the leading American universities are becoming militarized. The large funds paid by the Pentagon to the United States' universities enable them to attract West European scientists specializing in space research. The organizational rationale of the "star wars" program too ensures that the United States gets a vantage position. A major center is being set up in the United States to coordinate military preparations in space, and the participation of the West Europeans in the program will be confined to taking orders from that center and carrying them out.

London and Bonn are aware of that, but nevertheless they made it clear that agreements will be signed shortly. This means that to show their loyalty to Washington and their support for the "star wars" program before the summit meeting, the allies are prepared to walk into a deadlock blindfolded. There is, however, a price to be paid for that deal, because the issues at stake are the security of Britain and West Germany, and indeed the security of all of Europe, which will be facing a deadly threat if space militarization goes ahead.

CANADA OFFICIALLY REJECTS SDI PARTICIPATION

PM201531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yuriy Kharlanov under the rubric: "Our Commentary": "Mixed Feelings [I Khochetsya i Koletsya]"]

[Text] Canada has officially rejected the U.S. offer to take part in the "star wars" program on an intergovernmental basis while, however, giving private companies and institutions the freedom to accept orders for that purpose from the United States. This is announced in a letter which E. Neilsen, the deputy premier and defense minister, has sent to U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. And, although the Canadian minister praises Reagan's space "initiative" in his letter and even, contrary to the truth, states that it does not contradict the ABM Treaty, it remains a fact that Ottawa has understood that involvement in U.S. plans to transfer the arms race into space does not accord with the country's national interests.

As W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, has noted, the government has said no to Washington as a result of pressure from the Canadian public. Yes, this is in fact also acknowledged in Neilsen's letter, which says that a specially created parliamentary committee has held detailed consultations with the public in various parts of the country. As is well known, these consultations showed that the Canadian population resolutely rejects the "star wars" plans despite the strong political and propaganda pressure which Washington has recently been constantly exerting on its northern neighbor. It is this pressure which explains the fact that the Canadian Government needed nearly 6 months to define its attitude toward the U.S. official proposal in Weinberger's letter of 26 March this year.

Canada, the British newspaper THE DAILY MAIL notes, has become the sixth Western country to reject the space promises of Washington's pitchmen. France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, and Australia had previously announced their refusal to take part in "star wars" plans at government level. The other recipients of the U.S. defense secretary's March letter still have not given a clear answer although the letter set an ultimatum, 60 days. Although Weinberger himself stated recently that he is firmly counting on the participation of Japan, the FRG, Britain, and Italy in the "star wars" plans, these countries have not made their final choice yet either; officially, at any rate.

The FRG Government is circling round the U.S. proposal like a cat on a hot tin roof. It is not only being weighed by the sentiments of the majority of the country's population, which has a negative attitude toward plans to militarize space. To be the first to announce its participation in creating space strike weapons would mean openly emphasizing that there are people in the FRG anxious to possess weapons of mass annihilation. It is clear that this policy in no way tallies with Bonn's official statements that the threat of war will never again come from West German soil.

To take part in the U.S. plans, the Japanese Government would have to flout an extremely important official document: the resolution of that country's parliament to use the near-earth space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The militarization of space will entail truly unprecedented and extremely dangerous consequences. Thus, the British newspaper THE TIMES acknowledges that the "star wars" plans will cast doubt on "fundamental issues of arms control and NATO strategy."

And that is indeed so. What arms control can we speak of under the conditions of the transfer of the arms race into space? And how will we be able to believe assurances of a love of peace by the United States' NATO allies if they take an active part in the Americans' creation of first-strike space weapons?

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS TALKS AT UNITED NATIONS

'Conversation' With Shultz

LD260121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0046 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Conversation of Eduard Shevardnadze and G. Shultz" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TASS) -- A conversation between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz took place in New York. Issues of Soviet-American relations, first of all those dealing with security, have been discussed. Discussion of these issues was carried out with a view of preparation for the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President R. Reagan, which is scheduled for November of this year.

E. Shevardnadze has confirmed the point of view of the Soviet leadership concerning the fact that the central task of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit should be finding mutually acceptable decisions directed at stopping the arms race on earth and averting it in space, and at consolidating the strategic stability while significantly reducing the level of nuclear armaments.

In this connection, attention of the secretary of state was drawn to the recent new initiatives of the Soviet Union -- the moratorium on nuclear explosions and the proposal of the wide-scale international cooperation in the cause of peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization. It has been agreed that the exchange of opinions on discussed and other issues will be continued when E. Shevardnadze meets President R. Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz in Washington on 27 September.

The conversation had a business-like and open nature, and, as both sides believe, has been useful.

Meets Dumas, Sarney, Taleb Ibrahimi

LD260420 Moscow TASS in English 0401 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, has had a meeting here with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas.

They discussed questions connected with the forthcoming visit to France of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and stressed a shared desire for the Soviet-French summit meeting to become an important event in developing multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and France and help bring about a turn for the better in international affairs.

Eduard Shevardnadze has met with President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal of Brazil. Both sides expressed the firm conviction that in the present complicated international situation the peace-minded states in all continents should step up their efforts and interaction to avert a nuclear war and improve the international situation. It was noted that the Soviet Union and Brazil have quite much in common in their approaches to such important problems as those of strengthening universal peace, terminating the arms race and settling conflict situations in the world.

As Soviet-Brazilian bilateral relations were discussed, a shared opinion was voiced that these relations are many-sided and mutually advantageous.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, a member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front Party and foreign minister of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, have expressed satisfaction with the state and prospects of many-sided cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, which is successfully developing in the interests of the people of both countries.

The exchange of opinions during their friendly conversation mostly covered the situation in Africa and the Middle East. Eduard Shevardnadze and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also spoke out for further intensifying the efforts of all peace-loving states to contain the arms race, improve the international situation and consolidate world peace.

TASS OBSERVER KHARKOV ON UN 'STAR PEACE' PROPOSAL

LD251534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 25 Sep 85

[" 'Star Peace' and Not 'Star Wars' " -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep, (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

As a counterbalance to the ominous "star wars" plans the USSR is putting forward before the international community the concept of "star peace." These words from yesterday's speech by Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, at the UN General Assembly session have literally flown around the whole world -- have truly taken flight. These words express the very essence of Soviet efforts: to reliably cut off all channels for the militarization of outer space; not to allow space to be turned into a source of lethal danger which threatens our planet.

Since the first Soviet artificial earth satellite was launched inaugurating the space era, the USSR has consistently come out in favor of banning the use of outer space for military purposes and in favor of international cooperation in its research and use. The international agreements concluded with the active participation of the Soviet Union, including the 1967 treaty, created preconditions for securing a peaceful regime in space.

The USSR proposes a radical solution to this task, leaving no loopholes for the militarization of space. The USSR has submitted specific proposals on the basic direction and principles of broad international cooperation for studying and using space for peaceful purposes for examination by the current jubilee session of the UN General Assembly.

Washington asserts that the U.S. "star wars" program is capable of "making the world safe." This is precisely what U.S. Secretary of State Shultz asserted at the UN General Assembly session on Tuesday. But the next day, the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment published a report saying something quite different. The Strategic Defense Initiative, it points out, is fraught with the danger of causing a fresh round in the arms race and creating serious instability in the world. Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, noted with justice in this connection that the "United States, having spent thousands of millions of dollars, could find that they have acquired the greatest instability since the first atomic bomb was created."

It is quite clear that the supports of international peace become shakier the higher the level of military confrontation, and that the transfer of the arms race into space raises this level, speaking figuratively, to cosmic heights. And whoever tries to do this undermines the possibility of stopping the arms race altogether.

Preventing the militarization of space is a task of paramount importance. The USSR has proposed ways of solving it, of achieving a goal common for all states for international cooperation in the peaceful mastering of space. Such cooperation would open enormous possibilities for scientific and technical progress for the good of peace and progress, in which all mankind has an interest.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD210939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Sep 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, foreign political affairs commentator, with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; Yuriy Baranov, correspondent in Managua; Yevgenly Kachanov, commentator; Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, All-Union Radio commentator; and Yevgeniy Lukyanov, correspondent in Algiers]

U.S. ASAT PROGRAM

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] Why does Washington cling so stubbornly to its military programs, particularly to the ASAT system? Asks Comrade Golovanov, from Leningrad. I put this question, and a number of others, to Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer.

[Shishlin] September 13th this year turned out to be an overcast day for Soviet-American relations. This was the day of the test of the U.S. antisatellite system, ASAT.

First of all, I should like to say what this is, from the technical standpoint: The ASAT system consists of a miniature, nonnuclear, homing warhead, located on a 2-stage, short-range strike missile, which the Americans call Altair. It is launched in the air from a specially-equipped F-15 aircraft, and can hit satellites flying in low orbit. The Americans are planning to conduct another test in 1985, and then they want to deploy the system at two air bases, one on each coast of the United States. I repeat that all this is the technical side of the matter. In essence, however, the test of an antisatellite system by the Americans is an event of a pronounced political nature. It is yet another signal, yet another demonstration of the hardline, uncompr ising policy of the present American Administration of the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

This is, in essence, a victory for hawks in official Washington, and a defeat for reason. In particular, Weinberger, the U.S. Defense Secretary, asserts that the successful test by the Americans of an antisatellite weapon is a great step forward. But one wants to ask, Where does this step lead? Forward in which direction? It seems to me that this forward is not along the road to peace, not along the road to guaranteeing a sound international security. In essence, the fact is that the United States is setting in train on a broad front work to implement its Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI].

What is the political significance of these actions? Of course, the aim is the same as before: to endeavor to break through to military superiority over the Soviet Union. Here official U.S. figures swear that they are adhering faithfully to the treaty, but in fact their very actions breach the 1972 treaty on antimissile defense. In particular, the U.S. President quite recently spoke of the U.S attitude toward Soviet demands not to permit the militarization of space and to end the arms race on earth. He said this: As I have already said, we shall discuss space weapons in Geneva. We have, he asserts, no ASAT system to negotiate about. Naturally, this must be understood as meaning that the United States does not want to talk about ASAT weapons. The President further declared that he would naturally discuss any issues, but the SDI is not a bargaining chip; SDI is not something we intend to renounce as a result of negotiations.

As you can see, this is a totally destructive stance, a harsh position, not a flexible one. Of course, as a result of these ASAT weapon tests which the United States is conducting, the situation is deteriorating, and not only in Soviet-American relations: A dark shadow is cast over international relations as a whole.

I would like to add to this that now the USSR, is naturally released from the unilateral moratorium, which it introduced in August 1983 on testing of antisatellite weapons, and naturally the USSR will draw the appropriate conclusions from the U.S. actions. We may say quite definitely that, despite all the dangers of the plans, designs, and practical actions of the United States, their overall aim of breaking through to military superiority was and remains unattainable.

Will the United States be capable of learning the political lessons of the situation which has arisen? Of course, we will receive an answer to this only in a few weeks time, once the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has taken place.

U.S. Military-Industrial Complex

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, our listener Andrey Nikanorovich Tyukalov from Minsk is interested in the American military-industrial complex. He asks us to name the concerns which derive the greatest benefit from the Pentagon's military programs and to say who in the Reagan administration champions their interests most energetically,

[Shishlin] Well, this is by and large a fairly well-known matter, and our newspapers and magazines are quite generous in the amount of material they published on the subject. It is of course a matter of topical importance. First, what is the military-industrial complex? The military-industrial complex is a close-knit collection of the military-industrial monopolies, military circles, and the state bureaucracy. The American military-industrial complex was shaped during the years of the cold war, and none other than President Eisenhower of the United States said back in January 1961 that this amalgamation of the colossal military apparatus and large-scale military industry was something new in the history of America, and Eisenhower warned of the potentialities for the ruinous growth of this illegal authority, as he called it, for the desitny of the country itself.

Well, it must regrettably be noted today that the U.S. military-industrial complex is a reality and its enormous influence on the country's international and domestic policies is a reality; the reality is that the American military-industrial complex exercises an influence on the present tense international situation to a gigantic extent in its desire to maintain a high level of confrontation between the two systems. The following figures could be used to illustrate the real extent of the American military-industrial complex. For instance, the Pentagon currently concludes more than 200,000 contracts annually with 120,000 suppliers and contractors. In the total number of primary orders, 100 companies receive roughly 70 percent of all Pentagon orders. Such firms, for instance, as General Dynamics, Rockwell International, Lockheed and Northrop, a mere four firms, have 23 percent of all Pentagon orders. In the past 20 years, three military-industrial concerns -- General Dynamics and Lockheed, which I have already mentioned, and McDonnell Douglas -- received orders worth a total of $108.8 billion.

What do they produce? They produce cruise missiles; they produce the F-16 fighters, M1 tanks, Trident submarines, and ballistic missiles for various classes of submarines. A characteristic feature in the reciprocal links between military and industrial circles is that there is a constant toing-and-froing by people from the Pentagon to the corporations and from the corporations to the military department. Since the listener is interested in who in the American Administration reflects to the greatest extent the point of view of the military-industrial complex, one has to admit that it is both simple and difficult to reply to this question. The whole of the present American Administration is in essence enormously influenced by the military-industrial complex. These are Californians, and California is the main smithy where American weapons are forged.

Of course the military-industrial complex means of political influence are simply gigantic. In the past 30 years the American military-industrial complex has sold weapons worth over 110 billion dollars abroad. In the numerous wars which have taken place during the 4 decades since the war in different corners of the world, American weapons have not been silent. They have been killing people.

But the question arises, all the same, why the American economy is so committed to the military industry. The relation in terms of pure profit between capital spent in civilian industries and military industries in the United States appears as follows: The profits of the military corporations are 70 percent higher than those of corporations involved in producing civilian goods. The military-industrial complex is indeed the originator and true architect of the "star wars" plans which threaten to destabilize the world situation and to open up an arms race along all axes, in all directions.

NATO View on ASAT

[Lavrentyev] A final question for you, Nikolay Vladimirovich. What is the attitude of the United States' NATO partners in Europe to the ASAT system? This question was sent in by Viktor Mikhaylovich Gorelov from Moscow.

[Shishlin] As far as the attitudes of the American partners and allies toward this test are concerned, it must be said that altogether they are not saying very much. But there are reactions of a different nature, and they are quite natural. The American allies quite naturally associated the testing of antisatellite weapons with the intentions regarding the militarization of space which are being proclaimed openly by the present American Administration. It seems that on this point there are quite a number of U.S. allies who have doubts as to whether these actions are justified. I would even go so far as to say that, essentially, as far as this "star wars" program and, correspondingly, the creation of antisatellite weapons on the part of the Americans are concerned, the picture is roughly as follows: The American standpoint is shared if not 100 percent, then at least almost 100 percent, by the British Government and the West German authorities. All the other allies are speaking out against these American plans, albeit to differing degrees. Moreover, they are speaking out in quite definite terms. Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, has officially declared that Canada does not wish to take part in these plans for the militarization of space at the government level. A visit was recently paid to the United States by Schlueter, the Danish prime minister. He also declared that Denmark would not be taking part in this SDI. Quite recently the French prime minister responded in a highly critical fashion to these U.S. actions to militarize space.

But it must be said that the Western Governments themselves do not object to their firms cooperating on a private basis with the U.S. organizers of this "star wars" program. These firms are attracted by two things: First, big money, that is, the chance of getting contracts. On the other hand, of course, the chance of gaining access to modern technology of one sort or another, although on the second point of course there are many more doubts than certainties that the modern technology will fall into the hands of the Western Europeans.

The Soviet Union is naturally having to make serious political efforts to open the eyes of the world to the full danger of the military work being done by the United States. And, on the other hand, it is seeking to adopt practical measures to ensure that the present military-strategic parity remains unshakeable. And this is being done.

Nicaragua: Indian Problem

[Lavrentyev] A Tula listener, Sergey Dmitriyevich Bespalov, asks what problems exists in the mutual relations between the Nicaraguan Government and the Indian population. I asked Yuriy Baranov, our correspondent in Managua to reply to this question:

[Baranov] Indeed a problem exists, and its chief origins have more to do with the past, I would say, then the present. But first a few words about the Nicaraguan Atlantic seaboard itself, and its inhabitants: Several ethnic groups live there, including about 160,000 Indians. Most of the Indians are Miskitos -- 70,000 of them. There are also Sumu, Rama and Garifonos Indians. The Atlantic seaboard comprises 52 percent of the territory of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguans call this region the sleeping giant. This name is no accident. For centuries the inhabitants of the region were completely excluded from participation in the political and socioeconomic life of the country. The Indians even have a saying: We have always lived with our faces to the sea and our backs to the whole country. But it would probably be more correct to say that the country itself, or more precisely, its previous rulers, stood with their backs to the problems of the inhabitants of the Atlantic seaboard. What can one say? Not a single road was built here from the major cities of the western, Pacific coast. Here are two more facts: Before the victory of the popular revolution in 1979, 90 percent of the population of the Atlantic seaboard was illiterate; in all of this vast area, there were only five doctors and six nurses. The regularly changing governments remained absolutely indifferent to the fate of the inhabitants of this region. Of course all this engendered not only dissatisfaction but total distrust in the governments from the Indians. It is extremely difficult to overcome this age-old barrier of mistrust and wariness.

The revolutionary government at once stated its recognition of the right of the people of the Atlantic seaboard to preserve and develop their distinct culture, traditions, and customs, and declared them citizens of the country with full rights. The first definite steps were taken to implement this right. In the Atlantic seaboard 480 new schools were opened; over 100 hospitals were built; $85 million has been allocated for the electrification of the region. For the first time the inhabitants of the Atlantic seaboard have discovered what telephones and television sets are. Centers for training qualified personneland specialists have opened.

All these efforts by the revolutionary government would have brought even greater results were it not for the actions of counterrevolutionary bands which are most active in the Atlantic seaboard region. They not only employ deception to try and sway the civilian population of the region against the Sandinista government but by the threat of physical reprisals they endeavor to draw them to their side. In this the counterrevolutionary forces enjoy open support from the United States which has never abandoned its intention of cutting this region off from the main body of the country.

An appropriate plan, entitled Bloody Christmas, was drafted. This plan, which was exposed in February 1982, made provisions for the counterrevolutionary bands to control the northern regions of the Atlantic seaboard, regions mainly inhabited by Miskito Indians, with a view to later requesting external aid, including U.S. air support and a blockade of Nicaragua.

To implement the plan all means are adopted: terror and intimidation of the inhabitants, a campaign of lies and slanders; a Somozaite radio station named 15 September unleashed propaganda from Honduran territory, endeavouring to engender doubt and distrust among the inhabitants of the region regarding the revolutionary government's methods. Approximately 3,000 Miskito Indians were duped by this propaganda, and moved to Honduras. Another 4,000 were taken away forcibly by the bandits to that country.

All this has been presented by U.S. propaganda to the world public as evidence of the local people's dissatisfaction with the revolutionary government.

In these complex conditions, the Nicaraguan Government put forward a proposal to open negotiations with the leaders of the Indian communities, aiming to explain to them the purpose of the revolution. Many of the Indians agreed to this dialogue. The Indian population began to see who was provoking war, and who was really struggling for peace. On 5 December 1984 the revolutionary government announced the formation of a national committee to prepare a draft for the autonomy of the Atlantic seaboard. Two regional committees were also set up to include representatives of the Indian communities. At the moment, a draft has been drawn up and is being widely discussed in the regional assemblies. The counterrevolution is doing its utmost to wreck the discussion process. The sleeping giant suits them better. After all, if he comes to life and defends his distinct, peaceful way of life, he will crush those who are doing all they can to keep him in his state of lasting hibernation.

[Lavrentyev] Ivan Timofeyevich Regunov from Ryazan Oblast draws attention to the press report that Pol Pot, the butcher of the Cambodian people, has resigned his position as commander in chief of the so-called National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. What is the point of this step, asks Ivan Timofeyevich. My colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, will respond to Comrade Regunov's letter.

[Kachanov] First of all, I should like to direct your attention to the moment chosen to announce the retirement of Pol Pot, the end of August with the 40th UN General Assembly session close at hand. For it is well-known that until now a delegation of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has occupied Cambodia's place in this prestigious international organization.

This government, if one may call it that, which does not represent anyone, and which does not control so much as a square km of Cambodian territory, is made up of representatives of three emigre groupings, with Pol Pot's followers expelled from the country in 1979 playing a main role in it. It is they who are guilty of the policy of genocide against their own people. It is they who, during their short rule, annihilated over 3 million Cambodians. It is understandable that close cooperation with these butchers is not at all favored by the other members of the notorious coalition who do their utmost to appear respectable in the eyes of world public opinion. But what can be done if Pol Pot's followers provide the main strike force in this counterrevolutionary coalition? And so political playacting begins. First of all, Pol Pot announces the disbandment of his party — this was back in December 1981. But the testimonies of bandits who have taken prisoner say that the disbandment was a sham and its only aim was to remove obstacles to Pol Pot's men receiving military and other aid from the countries of the West. In actual fact this party, known as Anka, exists to this day, and is still being used as a tool of coercion and repression in the Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand. The armed groups, which from time to time penetrate Cambodian territory for sabotage, usually include several members of Anka whose duty is to control and direct the actions of saboteurs.

But let's return to the retirement of Pol Pot. Indeed none other than the former Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the counterrevolutionary coalition, was definite enough on the subject. The retirement of Pol Pot, he said, is merely a farce -- a magician's trick. The Khmer Rouge, as the Pol Pot men are called in the West, want to appear respectable.

But I, said Sihanouk, know them well. These are people who have broken their promises more than once in the past. I suggest that they are thinking primarily about the UN General Assembly session and want to wash their hands of the blood that has been shed.

That's the judgement -- take note -- of a coalition partner, so to speak. It has been announced that Khieu Samphan, whom some people in the West are inclined to call a moderate figure, will not be occupying the post of commander in chief. But how can one talk about moderation when it is known that Khieu Samphan was the main theoretician, or as he is sometimes called, ideologist of the policy of genocide. So as you see shuffling the pack does not change the end result.

Military Expenditures

[Lavrentyev] Many of our listeners, judging by their efforts, are closely following the growing efforts of the ruling circles in Japan aimed at abolishing the limit on military expenditure, which has been in force since 1976. Surely one cannot say that this is brought about by the national security interests of Japan, asks Sergey Grigoryevich Yeremeyev. I shall ask Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, All-Union Radio commentator, to give his opinion on this matter.

[Andrianov] Literally 2 days ago the National Defense Council of Japan confirmed expenditure to implement a new program to strengthen the Armed Forces over the next 5 years. It will amount to 18.4 trillion yen. Thus Japan's military spending is now equal to 1.4 percent of the country's gross national product on a yearly basis. And this means that to start with they will be exceeding the limit on military expenditure established 9 years ago by almost 50 percent. Considering this fact, there are grounds for concluding that the limit on military expenditure in Japan has been practically abolished although it remains formally in existence.

But, as is apparent, even this formal state of affairs does not suit the powers that be on the Japanese islands. To substantiate this I shall mention the remarks of one of most influential representatives of big business in this country.

Only yesterday, Noboru Goto, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called for the elimination of the official principle of limiting military spending to 1 percent of the gross national product. On what basis? I shall explain: According to Noboru Goto, come what may it will be necessary to part company with this important tenet of national policy. This statement can only be viewed in one way. It shows that Japan's monopolistic circles are clearly dissatisfied with what they regard as inadequate allocations for military purposes. The proprietors of Japanese corporations are demanding more cash. They are not even happy with the record program for building up the Armed Forces which was affirmed last Saturday [14 September] by the Nakasone cabinet. And it must be supposed that the monopolies intend to exert further pressure on the government to achieve their ends.

Meanwhile, pressure on official Tokyo to the same end also continues from Washington. This is shown by reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has ostentatiously refused to pay a visit to Japan planned for next month. The background to this gesture is no great secret. The Washington administration has for a long time now continued to press its own line, demanding that the Japanese authorities should steeply increase spending on the military and extend purchases of U.S. military hardware. And it has evidently seemed to the Pentagon that the Nakasone cabinet has not loosened its purse-strings much for the new military program, even though it is unprecedented in Japanese postwar history.

For this reason one need have no doubt that Tokyo will increase its activities even more to justify the further extension of military preparations. Such a turn of events can be predicted from the Nakasone government's course toward the arms race and the intensification of Japan's cooperation with the United States. But this is not of course being brought about by the interests of the country's national security interests but the desire of influential forces to reinstate Japan's role as a military power. In this regard it is appropriate to recall Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement during his meeting with a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary noted that Japan's role in the world arena can grow on the basis of its contribution to the peaceful resolution of urgent international problems and the establishment of peaceful cooperation with all countries and peoples, and not on the path of militarizing the country and increasing involvement with U.S. military plans.

IAEA CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA 23 SEP

LD231424 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, September 23 TASS -- The 29th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency opened at Vienna Hofburg Palace today.

It is attended by the delegations of almost 100 countries including the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian SSR and Belorussian SSR. Questions of further development of the process of using nuclear energy in peaceful purposes in conditions of strict guarantee of nuclear non-proliferation are on the agenda.

Soviet Delegate's Address

LD240938 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, September 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union actively supports the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in extending international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and intends to continue promoting such cooperation. Academician Andranik Petrosyants, the leader of the Soviet delegation, said at the 29th session of the agency's general conference here. Our country, he added, is prepared to share its considerable experience and technical facilities with countries which are using atomic energy for the benefit of peace.

Academician Petrosyants expressed confidence that the International Atomic Energy Agency will remain a reliable instrument for developing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the conditions of a consistent observance of nuclear non-proliferation. He said that Soviet initiatives, aimed at maintaining peace, curbing the arms race and reducing the danger of nuclear war, are especially pertinent in the present complicated international situation.

PENTAGON REPORT IMPAIRS U.S.-USSR BUSINESS TIES

LD251933 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 25 Sep 85

["A 'Report' Prepared by Lie-Mongers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov.

Washington is clearly worried lest the Soviet peace initiatives undermine the concept that the Soviet Union is an "evil empire" and a threat to international security -- the concept which underlies the U.S. policy of intensifying the arms race. It is evidently these worries that make different U.S. subversive radio stations return again and again to a Pentagon "report" presented by Caspar Weinberger at a special news conference in the U.S. capital a few days ago. The "report" alleges that the Soviet Union is using U.S. technology to boost its military power.

There is a definite aim behind this anti-Soviet lie: To undermine the existing practice of Soviet-American business relations with the help of vague inventions and accusations. The "report" "deals" with a variety of problems: it expresses doubts about the expediency of trade between Soviet foreign trade agencies and American companies, it spread lies about contacts between scientific research establishments and scientists of the USSR and the United States, and finally it accused the Soviet Union of obtaining "secret information" from research centers and universities in the United States.

Such "reports" cooked by U.S. secret services and fanned out across the world by radio stations "Voice of America," "Liberty" and "Free Europe" appear every time when the Reagan administration needs propaganda justification for its peace-endangering and unpopular political course. At the present time the White House is clearly worried at the fact that opposition to Washington's militaristic plans is growing in the American scientific community: more than 1,000 scientists from 39 universities in the United States have announced their decision not to take part in the realization of the notorious "star wars" program. Voices of protest against Washington's space adventure are also coming from U.S. allies in the Western bloc.

The latest attack in the offensive on scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries is something which cannot promote the normalization of relations between the two countries. And besides, those American figures, who possibly hope that the Soviet scientific and economic potential will not be able to withstand the strain that will be put on it by the qualitatively new stage of the arms race being imposed by Washington and the Soviet Union are seriously mistaken. The economic might of the USSR and its scientific and technological potential are such that no one should have any douts concerning the Soviet people's ability and determination to stand up to any challenge from overseas.

U.S. TRADE MEASURES OUTGROWTH OF MILITARY SPENDING

LD251912 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Earlier this year the U.S. Administration announced the introduction of a number of new measures in its trade policy. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Ilichev writes:

Those measures are directed against the United States' trade partners and the principles of free trade which Washington constantly speaks about and pledges to comply with. The President has instructed to form a special group made up of officials from different departments.

It is to work out a program of retaliation against the competitors who engage in unfair trade. And, of course, it is unfair from the point of view of Washington. In fact, the United States has again demanded that the other countries oper wide their markets to American goods.

The U.S. trade partners in Western Europe and in Japan reacted in the same way to those measures and the ultimatum put to them by the White House. They described this as the beginning of a new round of the trade war. The gunfire of the war was already heard a long time ago when the Reagan administration, without consulting its partners, raised the customs barriers and tariffs, increased the rate of the dollar of international markets, the pumping foreign capital into the United States. Part of the trade war were the various bans and embargoes introduced by Washington to hamper the trade the West European countries were conducting, including that with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Why is it that the United States takes new tough measures in trade and threatens its competitors with pressure and even retaliation? The press in the West, including that in the United States itself, say that the reason is the sharp worsening of U.S. foreign trade and economic position, and that is first all because of the huge growth of military spending. This makes the arms manufacturers and the cooperations of the military-industrial complex of the United States richer. At the same time this continues to ruin the country. The federal budget deficit has reached a truly record proportion. In the current fiscal year alone spending will exceed income by more than $200 billion. The foreign trade deficit also keeps growing and now amounts to $150 billion; and for the first time in the past 70 years the United States is not a creditor but a debtor.

Washington seeks to overcome all these difficulties at the expense of its partners, the industrialized capitalist countries and also the developing nations. And it is also on their shoulders that the United States would like to shift the failures of Reaganomics, the burden of militarization and the hardships of a budget deficit.

SECRETARY PIERCE CITED ON SUMMIT, TRADE TIES

LD251117 Kiev in English to Europe 1800 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Samuel Pierce's recorded remarks in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] A note-worthy event in the Ukraine these days is the visit by U.S. Government officials and businessmen led by Samuel Pierce, the U.S. secretary for housing and urban development.

The Soviet-American cooperation in the field of housing and other construction is not (?limited to a merely) narrow circle of building experts and those who utilize the fruits of their labor. Both nations are now forced to think of considerably greater things than simply having roofs over their heads. Here is what Secretary Samuel Pierce says:

"By trading information, by discussing things of a technical nature, by becoming more friendly, by working together, I think we'll help the friendship between both our nations. I think you'll help the prosperity of both our nations and indeed, I think, you'll help bring and maintain peace in the world."

Secretary Pierce believes that a milestone on this road should become the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in November in Geneva. The visit of American experts in the field of housing and other construction convinced Secretary Pierce of the necessity of all means to be used in securing the success of the forthcoming summit talks. He says:

"What I'll do when I go back is that I will certainly report my visit to the President, I will certainly talk with other Cabinet officers about what has happened here. I would hope that what we have learned here will have some positive influence on What is done in a November meeting. Naturally, I cannot speak for the President, but I am hopeful that the meeting will be positive one and to the extent that I can influence it, I will push it in that direction."

U.S ACCUSED OF BROADCASTING 'WARFARE'

PM171505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Poklad article: "Attack on the Airwaves: Washington Augments the Scale of Its Radio Aggression Against Various Countries"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department recently issued a statement "welcoming" the desire of a number of Western countries to rescind the international convention on the use of radio broadcasting for peaceful purposes. That convention, as is well known, was adopted in Geneva under League of Nations auspices back in 1936. In the thirties, Nazi Germany and Italy had plans for aggression and applied considerable effort to directing radio propaganda against foreign countries. People know that Hitler's radio broadcasting played a special role in the preparation for and the execution of the aggressive designs against Austria. It forced the Austrian Government to carry out radio jamming for the first time in its history. The situation pertaining in those years thus dictated the need to draft an international document preventing the dissemination of militarist propaganda by radio.

Today, when the airwaves are contaminated by dozens of subversive radio stations, the convention on the use of radio broadcasting in the interests of peace not only retains its signifance but has acquired topicality. The convention declares the use of the airwaves for "psychological warfare" unlawful. But this runs contrary to the aims and tasks of Washington foreign policy. The United States, while not party to the convention, has found it possible to publicly state that it is "ineffective." "Although the United States is not a signatory to the convention," the State Department statement says, "we do consider that its rescision will promote the free flow of information among countries...."

Hiding beneath the tired slogan of the "free flow of information," the strategists on Capitol Hill are implementing a large-scale program of "psychological warfare." Main attention is being paid to radio broadcasting. Voice of America [VOA], for example, broadcasts around 1,000 hours a week in 42 languages. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe [RFW] broadcast more than 1,000 hours (in 21 languages). Pentagon radio facilities broadcasting 780 hours a week are scattered worldwide. In addition, RIAS, in West Berlin, operates for 234 hours. And, finally, various American private radio stations transmit more than 500 hours of programs abroad. It is planned that $1.8 billion will be spent on modernizing U.S. subversive radio stations in the next few years. This money will go to reconstructing old relay stations and studios and equipping them with the latest equipment, including computers, and constructing new stations.

In addition to boosting broadcasting capacities, the geographical sweep of broadcasting will also be considerably extended. The VOA leadership recently signed agreements with Sri Lanka, Morocco, Thailand, Belize, and a number of other countries on the siting of new radio transmitters. The Voice of Costa Rica, built and operated on American subsidy, has been on the air since the beginning of the year, relaying VOA programs to the Caribbean. The ani-Cuban station, Radio Marti, began transmitting in May. The same month, the U.S. Congress adopted a legislative amendment whereby yet another anti-Afghan station, Radio Free Afghanistan, will be set up.

The International Radio Broadcasting Council, which controls Radio Liberty and RFE, is also looking for new "bridgeheads" for radio aggression.

Against this background of increased foreign broadcasting, the United States is also making active efforts to set up propaganda television broadcasting to foreign countries. The Worldnet television system has been operating for 2 years now under USIA auspices, and services like "videodialogue" and "satellite televsion dossiers" are being developed. Satellites, video equipment, and duplicating devices are being used with increasing intensity to serve the propaganda needs of conditioning public opinion. "The combination of factors like microcomputers and modern telecommunications devices... "U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz said not long ago, "not only completely transforms the means of cummunication and contact and other aspects of everyday life but also challenges the very concepts of national sovereignty...." That is the way that the head of the U.S. diplomatic department sees the task, neither more nor less: that is, using the achievements of modern science in the sphere of radio and other propaganda media to create a global system for conditioning foreign public opinion and "challenge the very concepts of national sovereignty."

And that "free flow of information" which they so advocate in Washington does issue forth via radio, television, and video channels. In reality, however, it is a one-sided, turbid flow of Anticommunism and militarism from the United States. The flow is designed to estrange peoples rather than to bring them closer together. That is why any attempt to check it causes irritation in the American "psychological warfare" headquarters. That is why the United States has declared UNESCO, which advocates the creation of a new, more just an balanced international infomation system, an "anti-American" organization and has withdrawn from it. That is why the convention on the use of radio broadcasting for peaceful purposes is not to its liking.

U.S. AIR FORCE SECRETARY CITED ON B-1 PROGRAM

LD180929 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports:

U.S. Air Force Secretary Verne Orr, addressing the conference of the Conservative Air Force Association, voiced special satisfaction with the pace of the program to build B-1 strategic bombers. The fielding of these bombers, according to him, will add considerably to the potential ballistic missiles, the construction of which had been approved by Congress. The secretary noted that research and development work to create the mobile Midgetman ICBM was in progress.

According to the secretary, in the past four years the U.S. Air Force received almost 1,200 new A-10, F-15 and F-16 fighter bombers, The capacity of the Air Force to airlift U.S. troops to foreign theatres of operations have grown considerably, he added. The Air Force has received new C-5B transports and modernized the C-141 transport fleet, and also expanded the involement of civil aviation in carriage for the armed services. Orr made it clear that the Pentagon was energetically training U.S. troops, including the Air Force, in both nuclear and chemical warfare.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD241657 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1621 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Japanese parliamentary delegation, which is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin today. It is led by M. Sakata, the speaker of the House of Representatives. The delegation includes representatives of all parties which are represented in the country's supreme legislative body.

During their conversation an exchange of views took place on a number of topical questions of the contemporary international situation and Soviet-Japanese relations.

A.A. Gromyko drew attention to the continuing deterioration in the international situation, which is occurring through the fault of the United States. The U.S. Administration has openly taken the course of breaking the existing strategic balance and achieving military superiority over the USSR. However, in modern conditions, the achievement of such superiority is a dangerous illusion. It was noted that the realization of Washington's intentions to implement its plans to militarize space would lead to a new dangerous turn in the arms race and would increase the threat of war even more.

In this connection A.A. Gromyko emphasized the necessity of adopting, in the interests of all countries and all peoples, effective measures to preserve and strengthen peace; remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. One of the most urgent tasks on such a path is averting the militarization of space.

On the Soviet side, the new initiatives by the USSR aimed at achieving the lofty goals of peace and security for peoples were explained. In particular, the exceptional importance was noted of the moratorium imposed unilaterally by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions and of the proposal to discuss within the framework of the UN the question of "International Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Space in the Conditions of its Nonmilitarization."

In the discussion of bilateral links, A.A. Gromyko confirmed the principled and consistent course of the Soviet Union toward the advancing development of relations with Japan in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other spheres on the principles of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. The Soviet side has repeatedly expressed its readiness to take practical steps in this direction and would welcome an analogous approach on the part of Japan. The need to fill Soviet-Japanese relations with concrete content, from which both our peoples would benefit, was underscored in the recent message from M.S. Gorbachev to Y. Nakasone, prime minister of Japan.

A.A. Gromyko drew the attention of the members of the delegation to the fact that present attempts to whitewash Japan's past policy cannot lead to anything good. One must look truthfully both on the past and on the situation which is developing. Japan, by all accounts, is increasingly sliding down the path of stepping up their armed forces; is joining various meetings of representatives of NATO countries, where military-strategic questions, the orientation of which is well-known, are discussed. It was stated that Japan's weight in international affairs can increase not along the paths of militarization, but on the basis of its contribution to the solution of today's press problems.

The Soviet Union cannot fail to take account in its policies of Japan's increasing military budget. Nonetheless, the USSR continues to strive for an improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet position has always been and remains one of developing contacts in all spheres where such a possibility exists.

M. Sakata stated that Japan would like an end to the arms race in the world. It therefore expects political results from the coming meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan.

The speaker of the House of Representatives of the Diet of Japan also spoke in general terms in favor of developing political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In concluding the conversation, both sides expressed satisfaction with the activization, which has taken shape recently, of exchanges of visits by USSR Supreme Soviet and Japanese parliamentary delegations. The conviction was expressed that the further strengthening of interparliamentary links would facilitate the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries' peoples and the improvement of the general climate in the Soviet-Japanese relations.

Taking part in the conversation on the Soviet side were: V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Yu.P Batalin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and, on the Japanese side, Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR.

MARITIME MINISTER URGES CLOSER TIES WITH JAPAN

OW240741 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Soviet Minister of the Maritime Fleet Timofey Guzhenko, who is also chairman of the USSR-Japan Society, met with a group of Japanese dietmen's secretaries on 19 September. The group arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries -- SOD. The following is a report filed by a station reporter on this meeting.

First, Maritime Fleet Minister Guzhenko delivered a speech welcoming the visitors. [Begin recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] I am very glad that I could invite you to the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. You are visiting the Soviet Union to probe ways of expanding relations for mutual benefit. I regard it as an honor to have arranged this meeting in my capacity as chairman of the USSR-Japan Society and as a member of the Soviet Government. This is because my activities are closely linked to Soviet-Japanese exchanges, as is evident from the fact that the bulk of cargo transportation between Japan and the Soviet Union is being carried by Japanese and Soviet ships. Travelers also often travel by sea.

I have visited Japan a number of times. Most recently, I visited Tokyo this past April. During that visit, I came to firmly believe that many Japanese politicians and businessmen ardently desire an expansion of Japan-Soviet cooperation in trade, science, culture, travel, and various other areas.

We are neighbors and it is our obligation to maintain and expand normal ties. But, to my regret, there has been a kind of stagnation in trade and economic relations and other fields over the past several years. However, the impression I got from my meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, and Japanese party officials was that Japan has a desire to develop Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet Union, as is clear from statements by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev and other leaders, is prepared to cooperate with Japan in every area for the expansion of USSR-Japan relations on the basis of the principle of mutual benefit. Despite differences over a number of problems, there are many issues on which we can negotiate and arrive at an agreement.

I hope that your current Soviet visit will result in finding areas in which such agreement is possible and contribute to expanding relations of trust and mutual understanding. [end recording]

So said Guzhenko, Soviet minister of the maritime fleet.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV-ISHIBASHI TALKS

OW201417 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Askold Biryukov commentary]

[Text] On 16 September, talks were held between Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee. The talks which aroused worldwide attention gave explicit endorsement to the fact that the USSR, Japan's neighbor, is making plans for the future, as in the past, oriented toward a peaceful world situation and extensive international cooperation. TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov comments on the talks:

During the talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere at the Kremlin, the Soviet side stated that the CPSU considers it a major goal to compltely eliminate nuclear weapons and to fully rid mankind of the threat of nuclear war. This is our consistent policy as can be proved by the series of our recent actions taken unilaterally in the tense world situation. These initiatives include banning the launching of antisatellite systems, suspending the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and suspending all nuclear tests beginning 6 August. In the past, the Soviet Union also made many other important peace-oriented decisions, including the pledge not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons.

The JSP delegation indicated its understanding of the Soviet position and stressed its view that the most important task at present is to prevent a nuclear war. The JSP delegation supported the suspension of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union, stressing that it is a barrier to arms expansion and a practical step toward eliminating nuclear weapons. Both sides reached a consensus on opposing the militarization of space which would mean greater danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

This is precisely the Soviet understanding of its responsibilities in respect to peace on earth and, on the basis of this understanding, the Soviet Union intends to work for a positive outcome at the Soviet-American summit scheduled for Geneva in November. However, the situation has become complicated as a result of various actions, including the expansion of arms and the start of a new anti-Soviet campaign by the U.S. Government aimed at aggravating Soviet-American relations.

An exchange of salutary opinions was held at the talks on ways to ensure peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific. What should be pointed out here is that General Secretary Gorbachev made a proposal in May of this year on studying a comprehensive approach to the issue "On Asian Security." According to the proposal, starting with bilateral or multilateral negotiations, the Asian countries could eventually concentrate efforts on holding an all Asia-Pacific conference to search for a constructive solution to this issue. The conference must be held because the issue of ensuring peace has become just as important in Asia as it is in Europe and because the people on the Asian Continent cherish the same strong aspirations for peace and peaceful cooperation as the people on European and other continents.

As MAINICHI SHIMBUN points out, General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal conforms to the moves oriented toward peace and mutual understanding that have become increasingly apparent in Asia.

The proposal for a comprehensive approach to the issue of Asian security is also stated in General Secretary Gorbachev's personal message to Prime Minister Nakasone delivered by Soviet Culture Minister Demichev who is currently on an official visit to Japan. In this personal message, it is stated that we can cooperate positively on this important issue which affects the future of the Asian people.

At the meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, the JSP delegation accepted this Soviet proposal with understanding and the proposal was explained more concretely. Both sides stressed that it is desirable to pool, in some form or other, the efforts of the Asian countries, regardless of their social system, to turn the area into a zone of peace and mutual cooperation. Based on the view that peace in Asia cannot be ensured with force of arms, there is no alternative to ensuring peace in Asia except the comprehensive approach to the issue of Asian security.

The measures proposed by the United States such as arms expansion, strengthening military bases, establishing new bases, and confrontation based on power, cannot ensure peace; on the contrary, they will dim the prospects for strengthening peace.

Chairman Ishibashi stated that Japan can increase, but not decrease, its prestige by contributing to peaceful solutions of international problems, establishing peaceful cooperation with all countries and peoples, and taking the road of unarmed neutrality. He said that Japan will create greater danger for itself if it should escalate its armament and get involved in the military programs of the United States.

Japanese papers have given a correct appraisal of the talks, saying that the Soviet Union has made clear its intention to improve its relations with Japan. The Soviet Union has always sought friendly relations with Japan, its neighbor. The talks between General Secretary Gorbachev and Chairman Ishibashi have also made it clear that there are great possibilities for improving the political climate and promoting the development of trade and economic relations as well as exchanges in cultural and other fields between the two countries.

The overall development of Soviet-Japanese relations is beneficial not only to the peoples of the two countries, but also to peace in the Far East. The Soviet Union has treated all its neighbors, including Japan, with respect, and is ready to improve its good-neighborly relations with them. In General Secretary Gorbachev's personal message to Prime Minister Nakasone, it is stressed that we are ready to take various concrete measures to further promote new or existing cooperative relations of mutual benefit. Similar efforts in this orientation on the part of Japan will always have the understanding and support of the Soviet Union.

DPRK ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

PM231114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Support Expressed"]

[Text] On 20 September, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, received DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong, who presented the DPRK Parliamentary Group's reply to the USSR Parliamentary Group's 20 August appeal to members of parliament of the countries of the world. The reply expresses support for the appeal and stresses the opportune nature of the new Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON ASIAN SECURITY EFFORTS

LD260624 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- "The Asia/Pacific region can and should become actively involved in global efforts to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe," the newspaper PRAVDA said in an article headlined "Asia: Security, Not Confrontation".

This, the paper said, is facilitated by a number of factors, including the historic successes of the national liberation struggle which has produced more than twenty independent states, the groundswell of anti-war and anti-nuclear sentiments, the increased and growing international prestige and positive role of the Non-Aligned Movement, the started turn for normalization in Soviet-Chinese relations, and the Asian states' mounting struggle to restructure international economic relations and establish a new information order.

Despite their differences on individual issues, PRAVDA said further, the Asian nations are bound by common vital interests, they are busy tackling what are largely similar tasks which are rooted in the past and blocking their way into the future. This necessitates cooperation and goodneighbourly relations based on a broad concept of security which would meet the interests of all.

In the USSR's opinion, this concept could comprise the five principles of peaceful coexistence that have been elaborated by Asian states (Pancha Shila), the ten principles of Bandung and a number of proposals made by socialist and non-aligned countries of Asia.

Socialist states over recent years, the paper recalled, have made a number of constructive initiatives concerning various aspects of Asian security. The USSR has suggested discussing the issue of confidence-building measures in the Far East. Both nuclear powers situated in the Asian Continent, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Mongolian People's Republic has proposed signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and the non-use of force between the states in Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been consistently taking steps towards making Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Improving the situation in the Far East would be helped by the implementation of the proposals of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's unification on peaceful, democratic principles without any outside interference. An invaluable role in strengthening Asian security could be played by turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The formula of security for all Asia, the article said further, could also include the following measures: The renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of nuclear weapons in Asia and in the world as a whole, the non-use of nuclear weapons against countries and areas in that part of the world, which observe non-nuclear status, the adoption by non-nuclear weapons, not to produce them and not to allow them into one's territory, accession to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty by those Asian states which have not yet done this, a complete end to nuclear weapons testing, including that in Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, a freeze on the level of military activities in the Asia/Pacific region, refusal by Asian and Pacific states to take part in plans to militarize outer space, the prevention of the founding of new blocs and of the expansion of the blocs already existing in the region, the dismantling of foreign military bases in Asian countries, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and the renunciation of outside support for subversive armed anti-government and terrorist groups.

Working out the concept of Asian security, PRAVDA said, is of course a long-term task which requires a step-by-step approach from more simple to more complex matters.

The experience of efforts to defuse tensions, which has been accumulated in Europe, gives grounds for hoping that the Asian states too will pool their efforts to try and jointly work out a common, comprehensive approach to the problem of Asian security.

NEW ZEALAND FIRM ON NOT ALLOWING NUCLEAR SHIPS

PM231340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fruitless...."]

[Text] Washington, 20 Sep -- "The sides did not find a mutually acceptable solution to the problem" -- this is how U.S. Administration spokesmen described the talks held here between G. Palmer, dupty prime minister of New Zealand, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger.

Washington attempted to use the talks to exert pressure on New Zealand and force it to abandon its demands that the Southern Pacific be turned into a nuclear-free zone.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes that New Zealand's deputy prime minister declared at the talks that his country will allow only ships not carrying nuclear weapons to call at its ports and that it insists on its own inspection of every U.S. ship asking permission to call. Furthermore, as G. Palmer pointed out, the New Zealand Government intends to consolidate this stance by passing the relevant laws.

REPORTAGE ON NIKONOV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Sees Agro-Industrial Combine

LD251940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The visit to Hungary by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is continuing. It is lead by Nikonov, deputy head of the Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation visited the agro-industrial combine of Babolna, which maintains close links with the Soviet Union. They toured the combine's work premises, acquainted themselves with its experience in raising crop yields and livestock productivity, as well as with the living and working conditions of workers of the enterprise.

Dinner Speech, Meetings

PM251356 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep -- A meeting took place 23 September in the Parliament building between a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.P. Nikonov, chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I. Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian National Assembly, which was held in a cordial friendly atmosphere. The sides briefed one another on the work experience of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Hungarian National Assembly and their standing commissions and discussed questions of bilateral cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed with the high level of development in Soviet-Hungarian relations. It was emphasized that the deepening of ties at the level of both countries' supreme organs of state power is highly important for the further all-around expansion and strengthening of fraternal friendship between the USSR and Hungary.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V.P. Nikonov invited a delegation from the Hungarian National Assembly to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

I. Sarlos gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation. Welcoming the guests, he noted that the current visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Hungary is tangible proof of the constantly developing ties between the two fraternal countries in all spheres of life. Such contacts help the broad exchange of experience in the cause of socialist building, the further development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of friendship between the two countries' peoples, and the coordination of actions by their parliaments in the international arena. I. Sarlos highly assessed the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the USSR's latest constructive initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space. He emphasized that in the present-day international situation it is particularly important to step up the parliamentarians' efforts in the struggle for peace and for strengthening trust among peoples.

In his speech in reply, V.P. Nikonov said: Our relations are based on the firm unity of the CPSU and the MSZMP and the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and accord fully with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Despite the obvious specific features of the USSR and Hungary, our countries, like the other fraternal states, are faced with very similar tasks concerning the necessity to accelerate socioeconomic development and to advance in the inculcation of the values of socialism, the development of socialist democracy, and the activation of the entire system of political and social institutions.

Success in this work depends to a decisive extent on the degree to which we succeed in fully utilizing the vast potential inherent in the very nature of socialism.

The attention of Soviet communists, who are preparing for their 27th congress, is now focused on these questions. To ensure progressive and increasingly dynamic development and a fundamental turnabout in the national economy on the basis of comprehensive intensification and acceleration of scientific and technical progress, to boost the Soviet people's prosperity, to maintain the country's reliable defense capability, to improve the Soviet way of life, and to consolidate socialism's position in the world arena -- these are the big and historically important tasks, the way for whose solution in the immediate and more distant future will be determined at the 27th CPSU Congress.

An important role in the solution of the tasks facing our country has been assigned to Soviets at all levels, which, as M.S. Gorbachev noted at the USSR Supreme Soviet July session, "must organically combine the functions of making state decisions, organizing their execution, and monitoring their implementation."

Today the socialist countries are having to deal with a complex situation in the international arena. It has become more tense and more explosive than ever before through the fault of the most aggressive circles of implerialism and primarily the United States and its NATO allies.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries counter imperialism's aggressive aspirations with a consistent policy of strenthening peace, averting the nuclear threat, and returning to normal constructive cooperation between countries with different social systems. This noble goal is also served by the USSR's latest peace initiatives and practical steps.

At the same time people can be confident that we will not allow imperialism to disrupt the prevailing military-strategic parity and exhaust us economically and that we will do everything to save mankind from the nuclear threat. The main guarantee of success in our common foreign policy course is the socialist community's unity and cohesion and the fraternal countries' close interactions.

The Soviet delegation met with P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential council. The sides briefed one another on the work being done in their countries to improve the entire system of political and social institutions and to deepen socialist democracy. It was noted that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, including those at parliamentary level, serve the interests of the USSR and Hungarian peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

A meeting took place between V.P. Nikonov and F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Questions concerning the further development of economic cooperation, primarily the priority avenues of scientific and technical progress, were discussed during the conversation.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND LUNCHEON FOR KADAR

LD251341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers gave a luncheon in the Kremlin today in honor of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

With Comrade Kadar at the luncheon were Hungarian officials accompanying him on his trip.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, heads of a number of departments and ministries, and other officials.

During the luncheon, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Janos Kadar exchanged speeches.

Kadar Departs 25 Sep

LD251440 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left Moscow for home today.

At the airport the Hungarian leader was seen off by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of CPSU Central Committe, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

Janos Kadar has been in Moscow since Tuesday on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA Profile

PM251410 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 September 1985 First Edition frontpage a 700-word unattributed biographical sketch entitled "Visit to the Soviet Union: Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the MSZMP." After details about Kadar's family background, his role in the metalworkers' union youth organization, and early activities in the then illegal Communist Party, which Kadar joined in 1931, the article describes his postwar party and government work in Hungary. It notes:

"On the basis of false charges, J. Kadar was imprisoned in April 1951. After rehabilitation in 1954 he again took an active part in party work."

"At the Hungarian Workers Party Central Plenum in July 1956 he joined the Central Committee and was elected a member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee."

"During the counterrevolutionary uprising of 1956 mounted by the forces of internal reaction directly supported by Western imperialist circles J. Kadar headed the struggle to unite and mobilize the country's revolutionary forces to rout the counterrevolutionary uprising, defend the Hungarian people's socialist gains, and rebuild and strengthen the party of the Hungarian working class. A revolutionary worker-peasant government was created on J. Kadar's initiative and under his leadership."

The article pays tribute to Kadar's "outstanding role" in formulating and implementing the MSZMP's general line from 1956 through 1985 and notes:

"J. Kadar consistently advocates indestructible fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the Soviet Union and Hungary, the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, and peace and the peoples' security."

The article notes Kadar's awards from the USSR and his visits to that country before concluding:

"Soviet communists and all Soviet people cordially welcome Comrade J. Kadar's friendly working visit to our country and express firm confidence that this visit will be a new contribution to the cause of further strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and MSZMP and between the USSR and Hungary in the interests of peace and socialism."

ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED WITH HUNGARY

LD251125 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet-Hungarian diplomatic ties, the Soviet and Hungarian Foreign Ministries exchanged greeting telegrams. Both telegrams voice the sound nature of Soviet-Hungarian relations which are served by the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The telegram from the Soviet Foreign Ministry stresses that in the decades that have elapsed [words indistinct] the new type of ties between the USSR and Hungary: the ties of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation which today permeate all areas of life of the two peoples. It expresses the conviction that bilateral Soviet-Hungarian relations will continue to expand and strengthen in the future, too, and benefit the peoples of both countries as well as the entire socialist community, peace, and progress.

In the 4 decades that have elapsed since the restoration of diplomatic ties, says the Hungarian Foreign Ministry's telegram, Hungarian-Soviet ties have been developing successfully in all areas of life. The greeting expresses the firm conviction that the frutiful cooperation of the ministries of the two countries will continue to form an organic part of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Aristov gave a luncheon in honor of Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, and other staff of the Hungarian Embassy. The luncheon took place in an atmopshere of friendship and cordiality.

BELGRADE DAY FESTIVAL EVENTS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD242303 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] An official delegation of the City of Belgrade arrived in Moscow today. The delegation is led by Ratko Butulija, vice-president of the City Assembly, and will take part in the events that will be organized to mark Belgrade Day in Moscow. At the airport, the Yugoslav delegation was welcomed by Sergey Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and other Moscow officials. Milojko Drulovic, the SFRY ambassador, was also present at the airport to welcome the delegation. Belgrade Days will be held in Moscow 25-30 September. The program includes both official meetings and meetings between Moscow citizens and Belgrade artistic groups. New works by Belgrade film makers will also be shown to the Moscow public. The program also includes sports competitions. A round table will be organized in which Moscow and Belgrade writers will take part.

Grishin Attends

LD252345 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] At the Moscow Oktyabr Cinema this evening, Belgrade Days in Moscow were formally opened.

The ceremony was attended by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and other officials.

ARKHIPOV, BAYBAKOV MEET WITH SFRY'S SREBRIC

LD252302 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who arrived on a working visit to the Soviet Union. Comrade Srebric also was received today by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and of the State Planning Committee. In the course of both talks, which proceeded in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, attention was focused on the further promotion of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

BAYBAKOV, BULGARIA'S BONEV DISCUSS STATE PLANS

PM251036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received S. Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning committee, 23 September.

Questions linked with completing the work to coordinate the state plans of the USSR and Bulgaria in 1986-1990 and the forthcoming signing of a protocol were discussed during a friendly talk.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

ANTONOV CONFERS WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER DOYNOV

PM251038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] A meeting was held between A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics, 24 September.

Questions on the further development of scientific and technical cooperation and the deepening of cooperation and direct links between machine building enterprises in the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed during a friendly talk.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

PCF'S GREMETZ DISCUSSES GORBACHEV VISIT

LD252133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] In connection with the upcoming visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our Paris correspondent interviewed Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF].

Speaking on the importance of the visit for French-Soviet relations, he said in particular:

[Begin Gremetz, recording in French fading into superimposed Russian translation] First and foremost, this visit is a good opportunity to improve French-Soviet relations. The importance of maintaining these relations at a high level has been stressed repeatedly by prominent French state officials. Good mutual understanding between France and the Soviet Union accords with the long-term interests of both countries and these relations must be constantly developed.

In a wider sense, French-Soviet relations are an important factor for maintaining security not only in Europe but throughout the entire world too. History repeatedly has confirmed this truth. The visit by Comrade Gorbachev opens up prospects for taking a step forward on the path to detente and a normalization of the international situation. Another aspect, is that the visit fits in organically with the traditions of fraternal friendship and proletarian solidarity existing between our two parties. These traditions have a firm basis -- namely, years of joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress. The last meeting in Moscow between Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Marchais and the joint declaration adopted by the two parties deepened our relations still further. A meeting of the leaders of the two parties on French soil will also doubtlessly help to do likewise. [end recording]

In conclusion Maxime Gremetz stated that French Communists welcome the coming visit to France by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and regard it as an event of paramount importance.

FRG ADHERES TO U.S. POLICY ON CW-FREE ZONE

LD260449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Moellemann, a minister of state of the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has announced that the proposal made by the GDR and Czechoslovakia for the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe is inadequate because of its limited nature. Moellemann, who is essentially the second in line in the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to give his statement a little more weight even added that any regional or worldwide ban on chemical weapons without corresponding measures to verify its observance, is simply a farce. As you see, the FRG is rejecting the GDR and Czech proposal for the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe and is doing so very pointedly. What is this all about? I ask our commentator, Viktor Levin to answer this question:

When I read the remarks of the minister of state in the FRG Foreign Policy Department, I was reminded of the ancient dictum: Jupiter, you are angry, which means you are wrong. This wise dictum is generally fair and particularly fair when talking about representatives of the diplomatic service, for whom by the nature of their work sharp words are not advisable.

Seeing as Moellemann has scorned these rules, one can say directly that there must have been a compelling reason for this. The GDR and Czechoslovakia aimed at creating a zone free from chemicals weapons in central Europe, the place where NATO and the Warsaw Pact closely confront each other, has received the widest support from the public, in many countries.

The Soviet Union, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced in a conversation with Johannes Rau, the dominent West German political figure, would in the event of the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of this zone. Such a guarantee would come into force if the United States for its part did the same. However, as the remarks of high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration testify, in Washington they will not hear of the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. For in the U.S. capital they are, as the saying goes, dreaming of stocks of binary chemical weapons being created in this very region; stocks on which the Pentagon is making an open stake. Since in the United States the implementation of plans for the stockpiling of binary chemical weapons has already begun, they see the proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia only as an annoying obstacle.

But the question arises: Surely West Germans are not gladdened by this prospect which the Americans have prepared for them? Public opinion on this matter leaves no doubt. The majority of the population is protesting angrily against the plans to deploy stocks of binary weapons on the territory of the FRG, and is demanding that the stockpiles of U.S. poisonous substances already created be removed. According to available figures it is in the FRG that the largest stocks of chemical weapons outside the United States created by the Pentagon are to be found. But the government, as was the case regarding the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, is ignoring public opinion, neglecting the security interests of the country and blindly following Washington's dangerous course. It is revealing that even the arguments, if one can call them that, used by Moellemann are completely and fully drawn from the vocabulary of the U.S. representatives. In exactly the same way they talk about the inadequacy of the measures, about the farce, and this is all merely to get away from the question put by life itself and dictated by interests of security and consolidating peace.

The hypocrisy of Washington is revealed primarily by the fact that it is the United States that is putting a spoke in the wheel of the talks for the complete banning of chemical weapons. Seeing as the FRG minister of state had repeated the hackneyed argument of U.S. propaganda about verification, it is worth recalling that the United States is trying to avoid verification. For in binary chemical weapons there is a combination of two relatively nontoxic substances which, when mixed, become extremely toxic. Since these components are nontoxic they can even be manufactured at ordinary chemical plants in the civilian sector. So here there can be no question of reliable verification. Through its negative position regarding the proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia the present FRG Government is once again showing that in matters of security it does not proceed from the interests of its own country, but from the demands of the United States. Such a course is fraught with a serious threat, primarily to West Germany.

FRG HELICOPTERS VIOLATE GDR AIRSPACE 23 SEP

LD251645 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, September 25 TASS -- Two West German maritime helicopters violated the airspace of the German Democratic Republic north of Ruegen Island on September 23, by approaching a coast guard ship which was staying in the GDR's territorial waters, ADN news agency reported.

Such actions, the report said, are a gross violation of the norms of international law and contradict the basic principles of relations between states.

GROMYKO PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO SEW'S SCHMITT

LD231604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin to Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW], in the Kremlin today. The award was presented for great merit in the struggle for the cause of communal and social progress and the strengthening of the idea of peace and cooperation between peoples, and friendship with the Soviet Union, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said: I congratulate you from my heart on receiving this high award. I carry out with great satisfaction a duty of honor and I award to you the Order of Lenin. We know that you enjoy deserved authority among the working people of West Berlin and in the international communist movement. We value the effective work which you carry out as a struggler for the great cause of peace.

In the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, the SEW walks hand in hand with the CPSU. We know that you hold tightly in your hands the revolutionary banner which was raised in his time by the great patriot of the cause of the German working class, Ernst Thaelmann. Today, this is also the banner of the struggle for peace and the prevention of a new war. We express full confidence that you personally and the communist detachments which you head will continue to follow firmly the path of untiring movement forward. From our side you will, as before, receive our support in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples. You can count on our continuing to be real friends of the communists of West Berlin; we are sure that the communists of West Berlin, too, will be our friends.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the CPSU Central Committee, and on behalf of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Gromyko said, I express to you best wishes and further successes in the great and noble cause of the struggle which you are waging. I add that Mikhail Sergeyevich passed his wishes to me literally just before my meeting with you. Accept also the kindest wishes for your family.

In his reply speech, Horst Schmitt expressed heartfelt thanks for the award of the Order of Lenin, and said he considers this award as high appraisal of the fighting activity of the SEW, and of all of its members in the interests of peace, progress, and international solidarity.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS FRG 'MILITARIST MARATHON'

PM181512 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Colonel G. Ivanitskiy article: "Militarist Marathon. The FRG Is Stepping Up Its Militarist Preparations"]

[Text] The Armed Forces were revived in West Germany only 10 years after the end of the cruellest and bloodiest war in human history with the blessing and direct support of the Western powers. On 12 November 1955 T. Blank, the FRG's first minister of defense, congratulated 101 Bundeswehr volunteers on the presentation of "professional soldier" certificates.

The Paris Accords (1954), which officially lifted the ban on the formation of the West German Armed Forces, gave the green light to West Germany's stepped-up militarization. Bonn became a full member of the aggressive NATO bloc in 1955. It was thus that the starting signal for a marathon of militarism was given in the FRG 30 years ago.

The traditions of the evil past were actively implanted in the Bundeswehr from the very first days. The West German Army was headed by 44 of Hitler's former generals and 10,000 Wehrmacht officers. Having emerged from a state of shock following the rout of fascist Germany, they were all again given an opportunity to utilize their rich "Eastern experience." According to the apt definition of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the transition from Wehrmacht to Bundeswehr in the cadres respect was "not a break but a consistent continuation." The Bundeswehr mushroomed in size: in 1955 it numbered 6,000 men; in 1959 it had already reached 175,000; in 1970 the number stood at 314,000. Between 1980 and the present the Bundeswehr has numbered 495,000 men, not counting about 200,000 civilian personnel.

A government program for the development and strengthening of West Germany's Armed Forces in the period 1985-2000 came into force last year. The material base for the "arms upgrading" is provided by the FRG's mighty military-industrial complex. The foundation of this complex consists of a mighty arms forge -- the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and Krauss-Maffei concerns. They are joined by the concerns of Dornier, Siemens, Krupp, and other military industry magnates, since the FRG has lifted all restrictions on the production of modern weapon systems not only for the Bundeswehr's needs but also for the armed forces of all NATO countries.

The pillars of the FRG military industry, together with the politicians who express their will, dream of turning West Germany from a first-class into a great military power armed with the full range of the latest weapon systems, including strategic weapons. The "white book" on the Bundeswehr's state and development published this year says that by the mid-nineties the country's Armed Forces will have to eliminate certain "bottlenecks." This is a reference to offensive types of weapons. The proportion of such weapons in the West German arsenals has grown considerably over the last few years. While a few years ago the Bundeswehr had only two tank divisions, now it has six. A seventh will soon be added (as a result of the reforming of the 1st -- 8th -- Alpine Division).

The tank divisions are equipped with the latest Leopard-2 tanks. Springer's newspaper DIE WELT once advertised this combat vehicle as follows: "In just 17 days this tank, the best in the world, can cover 8,800 km (600 km before it needs to refuel). It can operate even under Artic conditions.... General Guderian traveled only 2,000 km to the gates of Moscow. It is twice this distance to the Urals. But the Leopard is twice as fast as the Tiger and the Panther."

A qualitatively new plan for the creation of a uniform "armored force system 90" within the Bundeswehr framework is under examination. In the opinion of specialists, this system should consist of Leopard-2 tanks, Marder armored personnel carriers, 120-mm antitank self-propelled artillery guns, antitank helicopters, and mortar installations mounted on tank chassis.

Widespread deployment is planned for the Mars missile system in the next few years. It is planned to supply the Bundeswehr with 200 such systems. By the mid-nineties budget appropriations for this purpose will reach DM9.67 billion. The Bundeswehr and NATO commands are striving, with the help of the Mars system, "to improve the defense capability of the bloc's armies in the nonnuclear weapons sphere."

As early as 1987 the Air Force will start to replace the obsolete Nike surface-to-air missiles with Patriot missiles, while airfield defenses will be improved through Roland missiles. The new Alpha-jet fighter-bombers have entered service to replace obsolete ones. Phantoms are being replaced by the multipurpose Tornadoes of joint Anglo-Italian-West German manufacture. Finally, active measures are being taken to develop a new fighter for the nineties. It is expected that 850 such aircraft will be created by 1996, including 250 for the Bundeswehr.

The Navy will receive six new type 211 submarines, reconnaissance aircraft and anti-submarine defense aircraft, and a further seven type 124 helicopter-carrying frigates. According to the journal MARINEFORUM, the West German Navy is increasingly active both in the North Sea and on NATO's southern flank.

The Bonn militarists show the liveliest of interests in the so-called "Rogers plan," which, apart from anything else, envisages a breakthrough by the Bundeswehr into the territory of the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR. This new concept clearly shows the familiar hallmarks of Hitler's "blitzkrieg." It is being rehearsed at full speed during maneuvers. For example, U.S. Army and Bundeswehr officers carry out training exercises on "infiltration deep into the enemy rear" at the military training ground near Kaiserslautern-Ramstein. "Blitzkrieg specicalists" --former Wehrmacht generally -- are also recruited to take part in the military maneuvers. For example, former fascist tank General Mellentin played the role of divisional commander during NATO's "Central Guardian" exercises last winter.

The facts show that Bonn, disregarding the lessons of the past, is gambling on unrestrained armament. A typical statement in this respect is contained in a West German official document. "Security means as many soldiers, tanks, aircraft, and guns as possible to ensure the ability to crush any enemy..."

Nor have the West German militarists abandoned the dream of having their own nuclear weapons. Information omitted from the "white book" has reached the press. The HANOVER NEUE PRESSE published a remarkable document on the planning of appropriations for military purposes. It mentions a category of FRG expenditure for "participation in nuclear armament." and that the sum of DM1.8 billion has been allocated for it in 1987-1989. It is also pointed out that, within the framework of the so-called "modernization," it is planned to equip the Bundeswehr with German-made Pershing-1B missiles after the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II missiles on FRG territory. It is well known that these missiles are capable of carrying nuclear charges. According to the accepted NATO concept. the Pershing-1B is intended to deliver "selective nuclear strikes against targets deep inside the enemy's defenses." U. Hundt, official spokesman of the FRG Ministry of Defense, makes no secret of the fact that the Bundeswehr is meeting its obligations to the European NATO partners "in preparing a weapons system for the use of nuclear warheads."

The country's militarization is a breeding ground for the rapid growth of revanchism and nationalism. The revanchists are inspired by the Bundeswehr's might. They see it as a guarantee of the implementation of their insane plans, especially in view of the fact that West German Armed Forces officials are speaking out in favor of reshaping Europe's borders. For example, Colonel (G. Khubachek) from the Bundeswehr general staff declared in the pages of the journal EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE that the USSR must "be forced to answer the 'German question' by the political and psychological effect of military superiority, including even the direct use of armed force."

The German military yearn for action and uphold the "good old traditions." The Bundeswehr's Brigade General R. Zeller, for example, complains about...the "overlong period of peace." Any comment would be superfluous. West Germany's unrestrained arms buildup threatens the security of peoples in Europe and all over the world. The marathon of militarism leads into the abyss.

GORBACHEV, KOIVISTO DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD232257 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] As we have already reported, the President of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, who is on a working and holiday visit in the Soviet Union, had a discussion with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We will hear what our observer, Uriy Andreyev, writes in this connection:

The Soviet Union and Finland have again shown convincingly their own firm conviction to observe in the future a policy of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation. Both countries announced their loyalty to these policies. This is the most important result of the discussion between Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto. Soviet policy toward the neighboring country is unchangeable. As Mikhail Gorbachev said, the Soviet Union and its leadership, will also direct its attention in the future to strengthening neighborly harmony and mutual trust with Finland. The two sides announced that they will also build Soviet-Finnish cooperation in long-term principles, which will guarantee the steadfastness of the policy of friendship and trust in all kinds of international conditions. In this connection special emphasis was laid on the importance of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The extension of its validity until the beginning of the next millennium has confirmed the viability of its principles and stipulations. At the same time it guarantees the prospects for Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly harmony.

The latest Soviet-Finnish summit meeting showed convincingly the Soviet trust in Finland's foreign policy. For a quarter of a century it was led by President Urho Kekkonen. The first years of Mauno Koivisto as head of the Finnish state show that the Soviet policy of friendship and cooperation has found a worthy continuation. [sentence as heard] President Koivisto has stressed on many occasions that Finland will unwaveringly continue its foreign policy which is based on an all-round development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. This policy, in the formation of which the neighboring country's democratic and progressive forces have had a decisive significance, has now gained firm support from the entire Finnish nation.

Soviet-Finnish relations are strengthened and their prospects made richer by the fact that they are based on the advantages of the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, and these advantages eliminate factors caused by cyclical fluctuations. Thanks to the 1948 treaty Soviet-Finnish relations are not affected by changes taking place in the political climate of the world, which has been particularly apparent in the present difficult world political atmosphere. Finnish foreign policy is based on consistent implementation of the principles of the treaty. This, for its part, has established its firm position in the entire system of current international relations. A uniform approach to the 1948 treaty and all its principles and stipulations has always been the most important precondition in the strengthening of Soviet-Finnish friendship, trust, and cooperation. Every time Soviet and Finnish leaders have met, they have thoroughly and in a businesslike manner discussed the development of relations between their countries.

During the latest meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Mauno Koivisto the deepening of political cooperation was discussed together with equal and mutually advantageous contacts in the commercial, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and many other fields. The greatest achievement of the Soviet and Finnish peoples is mutual trust. The concept is extensive and multifaceted, and it is not limited to contacts at the top level. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mauno Koivisto stressed that the peoples of both our countries must carefully nurture friendship and mutual trust, which have become the special features of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The Soviet-Finnish summit meeting in Moscow took place at the same time as the attention of peace-loving nations was turned to the necessity of eliminating the danger of war and to the restoration of interstate relations to the course of detente. Like the Soviet Union, Finland has come out in favor of curbing the arms race, and especially the acquisition of nuclear weapons, and against the militarization of space. The President of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, gave a high assessment of the Soviet decision to freeze all kinds of nuclear explosions and of its initiative for a peaceful space presented to the United Nations.

In European politics an important trend is the preservation of peace and stability in the north of Europe. Finland's security and the inviolability of the northwestern borders of the Soviet Union is also tied to its security. The achievement of these goals will be served by the implementation of Finland's initiative for the proclamation of the north of Europe as a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union has again reaffirmed its own support for this constructive initiative. In the present situation its significance has increased further.

The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, gave new convincing proof of the fruitfulness of the personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries. The continuation of such a policy is in keeping with the interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and the strengthening of international security, peace, and cooperation.

NORWAY'S SECURITY POLICY SUBORDINATE TO NATO

PM231519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[O. Bakulovskiy "Notes Apropos": "What Are the Norwegians Worried About"]

[Text] Quite recently the British magazine THE ECONOMIST made the following appeal to the Norwegians: "If you are Norway, start worrying!" This was the intriguing title of an article whose author once again "hinted" to the Scandinavians that without U.S. and NATO help Norway will not cope with the virtually imminent "Russian landing." Norwegians, he says, should be glad that the military preparations which the Pentagon and NATO are carrying out are on their soil.

The article in THE ECONOMIST was published -- what a coincidence! -- right on the eve of the parliamentary elections in Norway. One of the main issues in the election debates, as much of the mass media of the countries of northern Europe has noted, was precisely the question of Norwegian security policy. Norway's bourgeois politicians try to justify their own foreign policy course -- a course of ever-increasing obedience to the Pentagon and NATO headquarters -- with the mythical "Soviet military threat." At the same time the increasing military activeness of the United States and other bloc countries on Norwegian soil are also being justified.

Thus, delivering a report in the Norwegian Atlantic committee, Norwegian Foreign Minister Stray said that the appearance of foreign military installations on the country's territory does not allegedly contradict the principles of the "bases and nuclear policy." How is this? After all in 1949 the Norwegian Government officially announced that it would not grant "bases on Norwegian territory to the armed forces of foreign powers unless Norway was attacked, or until it became the target of the threat of such an attack." Neither one nor the other has happened and, it must be supposed, will not happen. Nonetheless, various arms depots for foreign troops, particularly for U.S. Marine brigades, and dozens of other NATO military facilities have already been built on Norwegian soil.

As for Oslo's policy on nuclear weapons, it is nonexistent. But instead the Pentagon and NATO strategists have virtually turned Norway into a "gunner" for its nuclear weapons targeted against the socialist countries. This is precisely the role being played by the Loran-C radar stations and AWACS system aircraft which have appeared in Norway with the government's consent.

"Nuclear penetration" has gone even further. This is evidenced, for example, by scenarios for the notional use of NATO nuclear weapons...against northern Norway if that region "were occupied by Soviet forces."

The course of the complete subordination of national security to U.S. and NATO interests pursued by the Norwegian Government in recent years has dangerously increased the dependence of that Scandinavian government on adventurist U.S. nuclear strategy. It is impossible to prove the "necessity and usefulness" of this course for Norway with the aid of logic. No tricks of pro-U.S. propaganda are capable of doing this, because logic inevitably leads to the opposite conclusions. The security of any state -- and little Norway is no exception here -- can never be founded on dependence on an alien offensive doctrine. The Pentagon's militarist preparations on Norwegian soil have one goal only -- to seek to ensure that this country is able to fulfill the role allotted to it, ensuring the "success" of a U.S. first nuclear strike, and of course agreeing to any sacrifices here.

Something else is also obvious. The Pentagon and the NATO leadership are trying to deprive the Norwegians of the possibility of taking measures which would really help to strengthen national security. Of course, official support for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the European north could be such a measure. The Pentagon has repeatedly exerted open pressure on its north European NATO partner, saying the Norway's participation in such a zone "is incompatible with Atlantic solidarity." In actual fact it is incompatible with the aggressive aspirations of Washington and its NATO allies.

As for THE ECONOMIST's appeal, there really are grounds for serious concern among Norwegians. But this lies not in a mythical "Soviet military threat" but in the militarist preparations which NATO is conducting on Norwegian soil and the bourgeois government's unreserved support for Washington's aggressive course.

OMAN ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH MOSCOW

Shevardnadze Meets Envoy

LD260930 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Soviet-Omani Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] A meeting took place between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze of the USSR and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah of the Sultanate of Oman in New York on September 21, 1985, during which they discussed bilateral relations and international problems.

An understanding was reached during that meeting to form diplomatic relations between the two countries and to publish a joint communique on this issue in both capitals.

The understanding followed an exchange of messages between the Soviet leadership and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on questions concerning relations between the USSR and Oman.

All this has been a first important step along the road of developing bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman with a view to strengthening peace and international security.

Joint Communique Issued

LD261127 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 26 Sep 85

["Joint Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 26 TASS -- A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman was issued here today.

It says that, guided by a desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation in different fields, the Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman have decided to form diplomatic relations starting from the date of the communique's signing (September 26) and to exchange diplomatic missions at the level of embassies.

Both sides reaffirm, the communique says further, that relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman will be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the home affairs of each other as well as equality and mutual benefit in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Both sides are convinced, the communique says, that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman meets the interests of both countries and will help strengthen international cooperation and universal peace.

The Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman have agreed that the exchange of the diplomatic missions will be done in the immediate future.

MOSCOW TV ON MURPHY TOUR, REAGAN MIDEAST 'PLAN'

LD231741 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Sep 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] As we have already reported, Murphy, an aide to the secretary of state, recently made a trip round the countries of the Near East. Speaking to Congress afterwards, he complained that the trip had not had any real success as far as reviving the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East was concerned. This plan envisages separate deals between Israel and the Arab countries, following the example of the Camp David Agreement of sad renown.

But Whasington has not yet given up these intentions, which are aimed at encouraging the Arab countries to come to terms with Israel's aggressive policy and its rejection of the creation of a Palestinian state. American observers report that it is precisely along these lines that Washington intends to conduct talks with Mubarak, the Egyptian president who is in Washington, and with King Husayn of Jordan and Peres, the prime minister of Israel, both of whom expected to follow Mubarak.

But it must be said that the Arab countries realize Washington's openly pro-Israeli position. For example, the Cairo newspaper EGYPTIAN GAZETTE writes: The statements by the American Administration about its aspirations for peace in the Near East does not take into account its practical encouragement of the repressive acts of the Israeli occupiers in the occupied Arab territories. The veto, yet again made by the U.S. representative on the Security Council resolution condemning the excesses of the invaders, is designed to put a brake on the search for peace in the area and to prolong Israel's occupation of the territory of Arab countries.

The Cairo press also reports thatin spite of all of Washington's assertions of its friendly cooperation with Egypt, the latter gets only one-quarter of the aid that the United States gives to Israel, although Egypt's population is 10 times greater than that of Israel.

Incidentally, we have received more news today about the excesses of the Israeli occupiers in both south Lebanon and in the Gaza Strip, where their intervention continues to terrorize the peaceful population.

ECONOMIC PROJECTS WITH MIDEAST NATIONS DETAILED

LD241239 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 24 Sep 85

["Economic News Roundup" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- The TASS economic news service reports:

-- There are growing business ties between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. According to the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, two-way trade rose almost by 30 million roubles during the first six months of this year as compared with the same period of last year to reach 183.9 billion roubles.

Although Soviet purchases in Saudi Arabia exceed so far Soviet exports to that country, the Soviet export list to Saudi Arabia is extremely varied. Thus, in recent years, various Soviet foreign trade organisations supplied their partners in Saudi Arabia with machinery, equipment and transportation facilities. These included metalcutting machine tools and press-forging plant, drilling rigs for geological prospecting, hydrogeology and engineering geology, passenger cars, pipes, and sawn coniferous timber. In the past year Soviet exports to that country were dominated by building materials, cement in particular. The volume of deliveries neared 13.9 million roubles.

Saudi Arabia exports chiefly fuel and raw materials to the Soviet Union.

-- Selkhozpromexport, a Soviet foreign trade organisation, is cooperationg with organisations of many countries and giving them technical assistance in building, specifically, grain elevators and grain storages. Many such installations have been built with Soviet assistance in Arab countries. In Sudan, for instance, Selhozpromexport took part in building grain elevators capable of storing at a time a total of 150,000 tons of grain. One of the elevators was built in Al-Qadarif. Under a contract signed with Sudanese organisations, a group of technical specialists will be sent to Sudan to help operate the grain elevator.

-- Zapchastexport, a Soviet foreign trade organisation, supplied the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1985 with a batch of spares, worth 0.5 million roubles, for Soviet-made diesel-engine trucks. In 1984 Soviet deliveries of truck and garage accessories, spare parts and components totalled 1.8 million roubles.

-- The USSR and Libya are cooperating in oil industry. Thus, Soviet organisations took part in drilling production wells at the Sarir-Mesla deposit. Moreover, a contract between the Soviet and Libyan organisations provides for the expansion of drilling operations involving the use of two more drilling rigs. Further Soviet-Libyan cooperation in this industry is going to be in the joint preparation of projects for developing oil deposits in Libya, a TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR.

-- The Soviet foreign trade organisation Tekhnointorg is to supply Morocco with a batch of domestic machines in the current year under a contract signed with Moroccan organisations. The contract involves, specifically, "Chaika" sewing machines, washing machines of various models and other Soviet-made domestic machines.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE WITH SUDAN -- Khartoum, 24 Sep (TASS) -- A program of scientific and technical cooperation has been signed in the Sudanese capital between the University of Khartoum and the Moscow "Patrice Lumumba" University of Friendship of peoples for the years 1986-88, SUNA reports. In accordance with this document, the sides intend to step up links in various spheres, including medicine, agriculture, geology, and research in engineering and science. The Soviet side will render aid to Sudanese citizens in their study of the Russian language. Provision is made for a bilateral exchange of delegations. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1203 GMT 28 Sep 85 LD]

U.S. SAILORS ATTACK SOVIET PAVILION IN MONTEVIDEO

LD251524 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Havana, September 25 TASS -- A group of American sailors have made an attack on the Soviet pavilion at the 8th international book fair in the Uruguayan capital, PRENSA LATINA news agency reported.

They tried to break a billboard bearing the inscription "USSR," tear a Soviet flag and do damage to exhibited books. The American sailors also attempted an attack on a member of the fair's staff, which she was only able to escape thanks to interference by people visiting the pavilion at the time.

The anti-Soviet outrage by the American hoodlums have aroused indignation among the Uruguayan public.

URUGUAY PRESIDENT DENOUNCES U.S. FUNDING REDUCTION

LD250932 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 TASS -- Julio Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, has denounced the decision of the U.S. Congress on the reduction of the U.S. monetary contribution to the budget of the United Nations Organization. The president pointed out at the press conference held at the headquarters of the world community that his country supported in every way the activities of the U.N. and disapproved of the restrictive measure taken by the U.S.

CPSU GREETS URUGUAYAN CP ON FOUNDING JUBILEE

PM231128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends to you and to all communists and working people in your country ardent congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU].

Your party matured and was tempered in the struggle against reaction and imperialism and for democracy and social progress. The close ties with the working class and other strata of the people and the resolute upholding of their interests have always been a guarantee of its successes.

The PCU was the soul of resistance against the dictatorship. The party's eminent leaders and thousands of rank and file members became models of courage and staunchness. Soviet Communists and all Soviet people have invariably displayed solidarity with Uruguay's fighter-patriots.

Now that the Uruguayan people have gained the restoration of a constitutional system, Uruguay's Communists are advocating the deepening of democratic gains and are defending the working people's rights. They rightly believe that the path to this leads through the consolidation of unity of action by all who hold dear the interests of the motherland and the cause of peace, freedom, and democracy.

Your party consistently adheres to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is clearly aware of the responsibility which, in today's complex international situation, falls upon communists and all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the aggressive ambitions of imperialist circles, for ending the arms race which is fanned by them, and for preventing a nuclear war.

Long live the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the PCU!

The CPSU Central Committee

NICARAGUA DEALS CIA MERCENARIES 'POWERFUL BLOWS'

LD250936 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, September 25 TASS -- Defenders of revolutionary Nicaragua have dealt more powerful blows at the CIA mercenaries who invaded Zelaya Department from Honduras. According to the Defense Ministry of the Republic, in the course of combat operations near the village of Siuna soldiers of the Sandinista People's Army killed more than 70 Somocistas and captured a large amount of military equipment belonging to them. Six counterrevolutionaries were taken prisoner.

In a futile attempt to destabilize people's power in Nicaragua, Somocista gangsresort to terror against the civilian population of the country, attack villages, lay mines and ambushes on the roads. As a result of criminal actions of American mercenaries, 17 people were killed in the northern areas of the republic, including four children under two years of age, a statement of the Defense Ministry points out.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS NEW PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

PM231555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "Sincere Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the inauguration of Alan Garcia Perez as president of the Republic of Peru, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conveyed to him congratulations and wishes for success in his work. The hope was expressed that relations between the USSR and Peru will be further developed to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of strengthened peace.

A. Garcia expressed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations, and for his part expressed the desire of the Peruvian Government to contribute to the further strengthening of cooperation between the Soveit Union and Peru.

REPUBLIC COMMUNIST PARTIES DISCUSS SHORTCOMINGS

Ukrainian Party

LD241025 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The Ukraine CP Central Committee has approved the practical measures concerning the fulfillment of the directives contained in the speech of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the 23 August CPSU Central Committee conference which dealt with drafting plans for the socioeconomic development of the USSR in 1986 and during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. It was proposed to the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, ministries, and departments, to concentrate their efforts on pinpointing new reserves and to implement exhaustive measures to improve the planned indices for 1986. The draft plans for the next year for branches, associations, enterprises, and the republic's economy as a whole should envisage a growth in the production volume and output of the most important products that would ensure attaining the level mapped out in the socioeconomic development plan for the 1986-90 period. The secretariat and departments of the Central Committee; party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; and primary party organizations have been instructed to place under strict control, at all tiers, the drafting of plans for 1986 and the next 5-year plan period.

Under discussion was the organizational and political work of the Kirovograd Obkom on the fulfillment of the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The decision adopted notes that the party obkom is carrying out measures on the development of socialist competition in order to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, on the successful completion of this year's plans, and on the creation of a base for stable work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

However, the reconstruction of work in accordance with the demands of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum is carried out within the party organization at a slow rate. The Obkom has not achieved a state whereby the leading cadres acquire profound awareness of the essence of the new demands or display the initiative and persistence in raising the economic growth ratio and efficiency. The oblast's industry has allowed a considerable lagging in its 5-year plan tasks. The plans for scientific and technical development are not being fulfilled; nor are the plans for commissioning new industrial assets, mastering capital investments, and the volume of construction and assembly work. During the current 5-year period the average annual agricultural output has gone down. Numerous party committees and primary organizations still perceive weekly the essence of the processes that are taking place within the country's economy. The atmosphere of high exactingness and of intolerance to mismanagement, squandering, and discipline violation has not been created everywhere. Control over the fulfillment of the decisions adopted is slack.

The Ukraine CP Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the Obkom to remove the existing shortcomings and strengthen the organizational and political work with regard to the fulfillment of the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks formulated at the conferences in the CPSU Central Committee held on 11 June and 23 August this year and in the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev.

Also discussed were measures on implementing within the republic's party organizations the directives of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the development of criticism and self-criticism. It was noted that the analysis of the contents of the first reports and elections in party organizations shows the high degree of party members' activities and their profound interest in the need for improvements. Many speeches were of constructive character and contained concrete critical observations and proposals. However, not all party organizations created an atmosphere of high exactingness and intolerance to shortcomings.

In some, the role of criticism, especially criticism from below, has been reduced. Some Communists do not objectively evaluate a situation but display benevolency and obtain satisfaction from momentary successes.

It was recommended to party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to analyze the state of criticism and self-criticism in party organizations, to examine these questions at bureau sessions, and to adopt measures for creating everywhere an atmosphere of high exactingness and intolerance to shortcomings. It is necessary to do everything possible to turn the report-back and election campaign into a successful enterprise in accordance with the demands of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum so that it passes in an atmosphere of Bolshevik frankness and principled criticism and self-criticism, so that the painful questions of collectives' life are discussed and the smallest manifestations of masquerading and complacency removed.

Those present heard the reports of the Kramatorsk Gorkom, Donetsk Oblast, and of the Kremenchug Gorkom, Poltava Oblast, on organizational and political work with regard to raising the efficiency of production, the technical level and quality of products, achieving economical use of material resources, and strengthening discipline, order, and cohesion in the collectives of industrial enterprises. The attention of the first secretaries of these gorkoms, Comrades Cherkashchenko and Zaludyak, was turned to the shortcomings of each organization of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent decisions of the party and government on the need to strengthen party guidance over the country's economy. The Central Committee demanded the party committees to channel the efforts of party organizations and labor collectives to the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plans and socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Reports on overseeing the fulfillment of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee "On Improving the Party Guidance Over the Komsomol and Raising Its Role in the Communist Upbringing of Young People," and the decisions of the September Plenum of the Ukraine CP Central Committee on these questions, were presented by the Zhovtnevyy [Kiev] and Tulchin [Vinnitsa Oblast] Raykoms. Serious shortcomings in the work of the bureaus of these Raykoms with regard to fulfilling these decisions and of improving the upbringing of the growing generation, were noted. It was recommended that they fundamentally improve guidance over the Komsomol, strengthen the ideological-moral tempering of young people, develop the creative abilities of young men and women in order to realize the tasks advanced by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and attract them in a broad manner to the struggle for intensifying production and accelerating scientific-technical progress.

The Ukraine CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a decision on additional reserves for increasing the production of meat. The republic's agricultural ministries and departments, obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and agro-industrial complexes have been instructed to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz considerably increases the production of animal produce.

The development of the material-technical base for storing fruits, vegetables and potatoes in the republic was also discussed.

Uzbek Party Failings

PM241030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by Kh. Rustamova, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Ulyanov Sovkhoz team leader, under the rubric: "Party Life: The Times in Communists' Deeds": "No Complacency!"]

[Text] Pakhtakorskiy Rayon, Dzhizak Oblast -- The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress will become an important landmark in the country's life; this, as the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, gives a particular meaning to all precongress work by party organizations and demands in-depth assimilation of the present situation together with bold decisions and energetic actions.

It seems that for Uzbekistan's Communists this means, primarily, an exacting analysis both of achievements and of the serious blunders allowed to occur during the last few years in the republic's economic and social life as a result of deviations from the Leninist principles governing the selection, placement, and education of cadres. We all recall the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held in June 1984. Active work is now underway to extirpate the negative phenomena, strengthen labor discipline, and impose order in all spheres of life.

All this is undoubtedly yielding positive results. Take agriculture for example. This year, the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes conducted the sowing of cotton in a more organized fashion than ever before and, despite the belated spring, completed it earlier than in previous years. It can be boldly said that a sound foundation has been laid in the oblast for obtaining a big harvest of the republic's main crop. Our team, for example, expects to harvest a minimum of 24 quintals of cotton from each of 252 hectares of virgin land. Many collectives have pledged to produce a 30-quintal [per hectare] yield from old arable fields. Much more alfalfa and feed root crops have been sown than in previous years. There is no need to speak of how highly important this is for stockraising. Many farms in the past were unable to secure either high weight gains or high milk yields simply through lack of feed.

There has been an increase in the activeness of Communists, the exactingness of primary party organizations, and the responsibility of leaders and specialists for the entrusted task; the role of labor collectives in solving questions of production and social life has become more significant.

To put it briefly, there have been positive developments. But it would hardly be appropriate at this time to either sing our own praises in this connection or succumb to complacency. Far too much still remains to be done.

I simply judge by my own Dzhizak Oblast. Recently, our oblast party organization fundamentally purged its ranks of people guilty of large-scale window dressing, misappropriators of socialist property, and bribe takers; in other words, those who have placed themselves outside the party. Frankly speaking, however, I have no intention of claiming that this matter has already been finalized. Who recommended the violators of our life's norms for high positions? Who used all means to protect them from long-deserved punishment? The actual sponsors of the degenerates are in no hurry to repent before the party, for some reason, some party committees and primary party organizations are bashfully avoiding these delicate issues.

Incidentally, a considerable proportion of the abuses that had been committed came to light in our oblast through working people's letters to central organs. This provides rich food for thought. Ordinary working people rose up against the window dressers and embezzlers of public funds.

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But, what about the numerous local party committees, what was their stance? It is amazing that even now, when the guilty leaders have been relieved of their duties and expelled from the party -- some of them have even had criminal proceedings instituted against them -- some local organs are still sticking to the same line: no washing of dirty linen in public. Often they even fail to inform people why the discredited workers have been punished.

There are even some people who have managed to cover their tracks for the time being, slip into the shadows, and remain unpunished. Our justification is that we can only do so much. Yet this is dangerous, just like any other absence of punishment. Some people have quieted or slowed down, but with the passage of time they will again pick up where they left off. No, I am convinced that everyone must reap as he has sown. The inevitability of punishment is a Leninist demand. The practice of visiting sessions by people's courts and reports back to working people by prosecutor's office employees and militia workers must be expanded.... All honest people must be mobilized to struggle against window dressing, embezzlement, and bribery. Only then will will be able to purge this filth.

But the window dressers, swindlers, and bribe-takers, whose sole concern is to stuff their purses as full as possible, nevertheless comprise only the thinnest of strata and, as people say, things will catch up with them in the end. There is something else that is equally alarming: the tolerance and liberalism displayed by many of our raykoms and even by the obkom toward leaders who are unable and unwilling to learn to work in the new fashion.

There are frequent instances of the same old criterion being applied to kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors: You have fulfilled the cotton plan -- you are a good guy. Yet this "good guy" uses schoolchildren to work his fields from spring until late fall, as well as students and city-dwellers for 1, 2, or even 3 months during the cotton picking period. Up to 80 percent of all income on such farms is spent on wages. Other farm leaders had nothing to say for themselves when I spoke to them on the telephone; they are in debt up to their eyebrows. Can this be considered normal?

And the tricks that are used by workers who are unable and unwilling to march in step with life. Thousands of cotton-picking machines are standing idle at selkhoztekhnika bases; nobody takes them. They refuse on the pretext that they have their own equipment and are now going to make full use of it. And when it comes to picking time, the machines are as inactive as ever. Blatant economic mismanagement and sclerotic conservatism, but they are not taken to task for it with party-minded stringency; after all, the plan has been fulfilled.

Surveys of fields on such kokhozes and sovkhozes often bring to light hidden cotton plantations. They reduce the area sown to alfalfa, corn, and other feed crops and sow cotton. If you reckon up the actual cotton yield it turns out to be much lower than planned. It is a shame to say this, but today not a single kolkhoz or sovkhoz in our oblast practices crop rotation. How can high cotton yields be produced without crop rotation? Where does the animal feed come from?

Land reclamation workers from the main administration for the irrigation and construction of state farms in Central Asia are setting up new sovkhozes without housing or social, cultural, or consumer service facilities; the plan for plowing and irrigating is fulfilled, but there is no harvest because there is no one there to cultivate the crop. Just 4.8 quintals of cotton per hectare -- as on the Galaba Sovkhoz -- merely discredits the very idea of opening up new land! Similar harvest yields were reported last year by many of the oblast's virgin land farms which, since the start of the 5-year plan period, have suffered losses of more than R43 million.

The opening up of the Dzhizak steppe is part of the long-term land reclamation program.

The leaders of the main administration for the irrigation and construction of state farms in Central Asia, who had loudly announced all over the country the comprehensive opening up of the virgin lands, are in actual fact bringing land into agricultural use without a reliable irrigation and drainage network.

A sound and correct decision in this respect was adopted by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum which discussed land reclamation questions: To categorically ban the commissioning of new irrigated fields without total irrigation and drainage backup or without the provision of all the necessary social, cultural, and consumer services conditions for the virgin land crop farmers. And not before time! But I believe this categorical prohibition may remain only on paper unless there is daily monitoring of its implementation. So far there has not been the slightest trace of such monitoring in our oblast.

Most instances of economic failures are linked with errors by party organs in the selection of economic cadres and lack of exactingness toward them on the part of primary party organizations. For example, someone called Azimov was appointed director of Zarbdarskiy Rayon's Kommunizm Sovkhoz in March 1984 without the proper examination and review; only 5 months later criminal proceedings were instituted against him for a previously committed crime. As you can see, we are slack in selecting cadres and even worse in monitoring their work.

My main point in this discussion is that a fundamental improvement of the situation both in our oblast and in the republic as a whole must be organically linked to a resolute restructuring of the work style of party organs and primary organizations.

There have been some changes for the better in this respect: There is more businesslike efficiency and exactingness and less show, ostentation, and ballyhoo. Unfortunately, however, practical party work still contains much that is old-fashioned and unacceptable under today's conditions. This includes the abundance of paperwork and the endless duplication of decisions. It also includes lengthy and frequently futile conferences and sessions. It also includes the supplanting of economic organs.

Party work is something creative. Stock phrases are intolerable in it. We have already come to accept that everything is preordained before the start of a meeting or raykom plenum -- who will speak and what he will say or propose -- and the result is that those who really have something to say are simply not heard. Thus, we ourselves teach Communists passivity. And a passive Communist is not a figher, but just ballast in the party.

It is gratifying that, as I said at the beginning, there has been a change for the better and growing numbers of Communists and Komsomol members are becoming aware of the need to make a personal contribution to improving the common cause and are increasingly actively joining the struggle to overcome the shortcomings.

The most promising sign of the changes occurring here is the growing belief in people's souls in the justice and irreversibility of the course toward improving the situation and strengthening discipline and order in every way. This is having a noticeable effect on the labor and social activeness of the masses. I am firmly convinced that the Dzhizak Oblast party organization will welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with weighty and, of course, really tangible successes in the fulfillment of plans for the 5-year plan period and its final year.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES THROUGHOUT NATION REPORTED

Culture, Sport Chairmen

PM181318 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No 22 in Russian carries on pages 398-399, USSR Council of Ministers resolutions dated 5 July 1985 making the following government appointments:

N.I. Rusak as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, replacing V.P. Zaklhavin, who has retired; V.V. Gromyko as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, replacing Rusak; and V.V. Serov as USSR deputy minister of culture for cadres.

Alma-Ata Obkom Secretary

LD241506 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Alma-Ata Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held today at which an organizational matter was examined. The plenum released Comrade Aukhadiyev from the duties of Obkom first secretary in connection with his transfer to economic work. Comrade M.S. Mendybayev was elected to this post. He had been working as chairman of the Kustanay Oblispolkom.

Comrade Kunayev made a speech at the plenum.

Tashkent Gorkom Secretaries

LD240939 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1200 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] A plenum of the Tashkent Gorkom was held today at which an organizational matter was reviewed. In connection with their transfer to other work, the plenum relieved of their duties Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent Gorkom, and Dudin, gorkom second secretary. (Sakin), who had worked in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, was elected first secretary of the Tashkent Gorkom, and (Fazilbekov), who had worked in the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [UzCP] Central Committee apparatus, was elected second secretary of the gorkom.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the UzCP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

Fergana Oblast Chairman

GF250647 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The Fergana Oblast People's Deputies Soviet held a meeting on 24 September. Participants in the meeting heard a report by the Fergana Oblast People's Control Committee. They also discussed the work carried out by the Fergana Oil [word indistinct] Extraction Union for realizing environmental protection laws.

The meeting discussed the question of organization. Rustamov was removed from his post as chairman of the Fergana Oblast Soviet Executive Committee for deficiencies in his work and irregularities in the way he used his position.

MOSCOW HOUSING AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED FOR LAXNESS

Public Criticizes Builders

PM201605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by M. Sergeyev, RSFSR first deputy prosecutor and state legal adviser, second class, under the rubric "In Response to Criticism": "The Law Is Identical for All"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Following the publication of the article "No Right to Exceptions" (21 July this year) and the Moscow City Soviet's official reply signed by V. Promyslov (18 August this year), the editors have been receiving dozens of letters. Readers ask: How is the investigation into the padding of data proceeding? Have the guilty people been punished? The editorial board put these questions to the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office.

The mail is very interesting and the letter writers pose pointed questions. Here is just one response. Chelyabinsk resident L. Petrashevskiy writes: "Does the padding of data relating to work volumes in construction, the commissioning of houses with a large number of flaws, and the receipt of illegal bonuses happen only in Moscow? No! These depraved phenomena are widespread because unscrupulous leaders seek to conceal their inability to organize things properly and want to enjoy good repute with the help of deception." I will add that such facts prove that certain officials perceive only formally party and government demands for the resolute suppression of data padding and remind us once again of the harm done to the state as a result of deception. Quite rightly criticizing the leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom and a number of rayon soviets, as well as of the Moscow City Main Construction Administration [Glavmosstroy] for their irresponsible attitude to the fulfillment of their duty as a deputy and an official, readers ask when exhaustive measures will finally be taken to punish the guilty persons and rectify the situation which has arisen.

Let us return to the events which prompted the newspaper article. Instances of data padding and of the negligent fulfillment of official duties in the city construction organizations are the consequence of systematic indulgence on the part of the Moscow City Soviet and the Glavmosstroy. As long ago as 1983, V.V. Sukhotskiy and Chief A.V. Samoylov, chiefs of the Glavmosstroy and the Moscow City Main Repair Administration [Glavmosremont] respectively, received representations from the Moscow Prosecutor's Office on the need to take effective measures to eliminate the causes and conditions giving rise to such antisocialist phenomena as data padding. Glavmosstroy Deputy Ye.V. Desyatchikov -- now dismissed from his post following publication of the article "No Right to Exceptions" -- was warned of the inadmissibility of breaking the law. Official materials were also sent to the Moscow City Soviet. However, the measures proposed by the prosecutor's office did not have the due effect. For the orders issued by the management were essentially not monitored by anyone -- either at the Moscow Gorispolkom, or at the Glavmosstroy, or in other subordinate organizations -- and were not carried out.

These are the measures taken by Prosecutor's Office organs. Disciplinary and material proceedings were instituted against more than 300 leaders of various ranks at 230 enterprises and organizations subordinate primarily to the Glavmosstroy, the Glavmosremont, and the Moscow City Main Housing Administration. In prosecutors' suits courts exacted more than R120,000 to make up for the material harm done to the state. Some 150 officials were warned about the inadmissibility of violations of state discipline. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 52 people for deception.

They include V. Bardakov, chief of the No 66 Construction Administration of the Glavmosstroy's Mosstroy-14 Trust; A. Zhuchkov, chief of the No 221 Construction Administration of the Glavmosstroy's Moscow No 2 State Planning and Construction Association; V. Savelyev, chief of the No 144 Construction Administration of the Mossantekhstroy-4 Trust....

Unfortunately, not all construction organizations and rayispolkoms were able to rid themselves of a feeling of ostentation. They continued to sign "fake" acts and to report on the supposedly successful realization of the housing and sociocultural construction program. The Moscow Gorispolkom accepted those reports, continuing to close its eyes to the low quality of housing construction and to defective work and padding of data.

Having discussed the article "No Right to Exceptions," the Moscow City Prosecutor's Office checked on the facts pointed out in it. So far, three criminal cases have been instituted against members of the state acceptance commissions and leaders of individual construction administrations. At the same time, the prosecutors of 20 Moscow rayons have been entrusted with urgently checking reports of data padding on other housing developments in the city and taking proper measures.

I consider it my duty to say that the State Architectural and Construction Control and the Moscow city offices of the USSR Gosbank and the Bank for Financing Capital Investments are still not making full use of their powers in the struggle against deceivers. Meanwhile, the Moscow Prosecutor's Office has already drawn their attention to the need for the decisive application of financial and credit sanctions. State statistical organs also must not keep aloof from this work. In my view, they ought to check the report data on the commissioning of apartment blocks submitted in recent years to the City Statistical Administration, the Glavmosstroy, and other Moscow construction organizations. IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE AMENDMENTS TO THE REPORTS [uppercase passage printed in boldface] which accord with the true state of affairs.

Combine Accepts Criticisms

PM201601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Sep 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by I. Oskin, secretary of the party committee of the Moscow No 1 House-Building Combine, under the rubric "In Response to Criticism": "At the Communists' Demand"]

[Text] At the initiative of communist workers, the party committee of the Moscow No 1 House-Building Combine examined at its session the article "No Right to Exceptions," published 21 July this year.

Having read the article, many Communists called in at the party committee and said the problem broached by the newspaper was worthy of a special discussion. Of course, other subdivisions of the Moscow City Main Construction Administration were cited as an example. But do we not have shortcomings? In many cases, the homes which we help to erect and which are then accepted by state commissions are not ready for people to move into and stand empty for months. What about this fact: Some 13 blocks with an estimated value of R20 million were commissioned in June of this year, but are still unoccupied. We have been forced to pay fines to the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments for empty housing. For two buildings in Marino, as an example, the No 1 Installation Administration is paying out R45,000 a month. (True, the number of unoccupied houses has now fallen somewhat).

This was what was discussed at the party committee session. E. Bolotnikov, the house-building combine's chief construction worker, named the causes which have led to these results.

In general, they were known to the party committee members. Not everything depended on our combine. In Brateyevo, for example, 1,300 apartments are still empty because the general contractor, the Mosfundamentstroy-2 Trust, did not lay the engineering service lines on time. Other projects incorporated in the urban development complex were not ready in time for the handover either. But, many homes have not been commissioned through our own fault -- we worked too slowly and got behind schedule. These facts appeared in a different light after the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article. Everyone felt that they were no longer tolerable in our life. So, it turned out to be an exceptionally sharp discussion. Team leaders V. Borisov and A. Pankov, party committee members, said that the Communists participating in the work of the state commissions lack exactingness and party principledness. By signing "fake" acts they accustom both the clients and the construction workers to a feeling that everything is permitted and so dampen their enthusiasm. Why be in a hurry and put yourself out if the commission will accept it all the same? The team leaders' concern was also shared by P. Kosarev, the combine's chief economist in his speech. He reminded us that slow construction and delays over moving into the houses lead to not only social, but also economic losses.

The party committee session was a long one. It left a good impression.

I believe the fact that the combine party committee imposed strict party penalties on G. Vlaskin and V. Talalayev, chief engineers of the No 1 and No 9 Installation Administrations, will give many people in the collective food for thought. Communists Yu. Shumkin and G. Uzdin, directors of the Khoroshevo and Krasnaya Presnya plants, were instructed to completely eradicate instances of defective production.

I will also point out every speaker considered it necessary to make a constructive suggestion. It was decided, for example, to discuss the newspaper article in all the labor collectives and to think through measures which would make it possible to totally eradicate shortcomings in the commissioning of housing. This idea also came up during the discussion: to suggest to the associated collectives of the No 1 Truck Combine and the Mosstroymekhanizatsiya-5 Trust and also to the subconstractors that they organize work according to the "Worker's Baton" principle. This procedure will considerably accelerate the pace of work. And, finally, the most important thing: The party committee members demanded that the members of state commissions who have been unscrupulous be strictly punished. Order cannot be instilled without strictness.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW HOUSING MEETING

LD242046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] At a session of the Moscow City Soviet today, measures to raise the quality of construction of housing, domestic, and cultural sites, improve their operation, and strengthen discipline and order in construction were discussed in light of the requirements of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and party and government resolutions.

Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Gorispolkom, delivered a report. The session made it incumbent upon the rayispolkoms and the appropriate Moscow gorispolkom bodies to elaborate as soon as possible a set of measures to raise the efficiency and quality of construction on the basis of the introduction of scientific and technological achievements.

Comrade Girshin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the session's work.

NIKONOV ADDRESSES BRYANSK AWARD CEREMONY

PM181011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Worker City, Fighter City -- 100 Years Old!"]

[Excerpt] Bryansk, 14 Sep -- Worker city, fighter city! Today its whole life and all of its achievements are on show to our day and age. Bryansk is 1,000 years old! This striking data is repeated many times in the city's festive attire. Decked in red and adorned in the golden framework of fall, it produces an answering quiver of pleasure in people's hearts. Bryansk has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building and in connection with the millennium of Bryansk's foundation.

A celebration meeting today of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; labor collectives; and party, war, and labor veterans was devoted to the city's millenium and the presentation of the motherland's high award.

An honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated all the city's working people on the award and on Bryansk's entry into a new millennium in his history.

Bryansk occupies a special place in the galaxy of our fatherland's glorious cities, whose pedigree can be traced back into the mists of time, the speaker said. Its rich history steeped in epoch-making events is inseparable from the Russian people's struggle to create and strengthen their own independent state.

Under the leadership of Aleksandr Nevskiy, the people of Bryansk were noted for their boldness and courage. Bryansk troops fought bravely with the Russian forces against Mamai's hordes on Kulikovo field. It is significant this battle was begun by Aleksandr Peresvet, native of Bryansk, whose feat is perpetuated in a monument erected in honor of the jubilee. Bryansk played an important role in the Ukrainian people's liberation struggle against the Polish szlachta [gentry] and in the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia.

The people of Bryansk have inscribed many vivid pages in the history of the great fatherland. They covered tehmselves with unfading glory both in regular army units and in partisan detachments. Bryansk soldiers gave their name to one of the fronts and the partisan movement was a true people's front of resistance to the enemy. The military feats of Soviet people are unforgettable. Today, we also want to remember the Bryansk soldiers' feats because our celebartion is being held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and on the eve of the 42d anniversary of Bryansk's liberation from the German fascist aggressors. On 17 September 1943, freedom reached Bryansk soil after the black days of the fascist occupation.

Speaking of the grave consequences of the war, the speaker stressed that in restoring what was destroyed the people of Bryansk achieved a new feat. By 1950, industrial production had already reached the prewar level.

Now, great work is under way everywhere, demanding maximum output of all production and creative potential accumulated during the years of socialist building. It requires initiative, energy, and businesslike enterprise from each member of society, whether a worker or a minister.

The party and the Soviet people are living and working on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress. The course, elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and approved by the people, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, intensifying and increasing as much as possible the effectiveness of production, and further strengthening discipline and organization is determining the whole tone of our life.

The speaker noted with satisfaction that enterprise collectives of Bryansk city and oblast are working with enthusiasm. The entire increase in industrial output in this 5-year plan period has been obtained as a result of increasing labor productivity while reducing the number of workers. In the first 6 months of this year alone, over 200 progressive technological processes have been introduced and the production of 167 new types of products has been assimilated, including machines, equipment, apparatuses, and instruments. With every passing year Bryansk is becoming more beautiful. Its hoary antiquity blends harmoniously with the modern. The city today is one of the country's major industrial centers with a population of 500,000. The annual volume of production of the 80 industrial enterprises and production associations is over R2 billion. For their great labor services, 30,000 Bryansk workers, engineering and technical workers, and employees have been awarded orders and medals and 12 have been awarded the titles of Hero of Socialist Labor.

While paying due tribute to everything that has been achieved -- which truly arouses pride -- we cannot fail today to mention shortcomings and unresolved problems and cannot fail to draw conclusions from them for the future, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said. This is in the spirit of Lenin's attitude to jubilees, in the spirit of the party's demands in contemporary conditions. "Exactingness and again exactingness," M.S. Gorbachev stresses, "That is the main thing that the established situation dictates to us."

A decisive stage in the preparation of plans for the next 5-year plan has dawned. The CPSU Central Committee attaches special importance to the preparation of the draft plan for 1986 -- the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is the task of party committees and all Bryansk Communists to reveal all reserves and mobilize collectives to realize them and intensify the policy of thrift (and poor work is, as is known, pure wastefulness).

As is known, the speaker said, at the start of September this year, party economic aktiv meetings were held in Tyumen and Tselinograd which examined the problems of development of the base sectors of the Soviet economy; fuel and energy, and agriculture. This is evidence of the great importance which these base sectors of the economy have in improving the people's well-being and increasing the country's economic and defense might.

V.P. Nikonov dwelt in detail on key problems of the party's agrarian policy and also on the development of Bryansk Oblast agriculture. In the current 5-year plan the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have received a considerable quantity of equipment and mineral fertilizer. The areas of drained and irrigated land have increased by 56,000 hectares. Workers' and kolkhoz members' labor and the considerable help of the state have made it possible to make agricultural production more stable. The countryside's social problems are being tackled more purposefully.

However, there are also many unresolved problems. Intensive methods are as yet making slow headway on Bryansk Oblast fields and livestock units. The qualitative characteristics of agricultural production in the oblast are still low. All the conditions have now been created so that each kolkhoz and sovkhoz can manage profitably and fulfill the established plans for product procurement. The standard of arable farming and stockraising must be improved to the utmost, the achievements of scientific and technical progress and intensive methods must be widely introduced, and cadres' responsibility must be increased to ensure a regular increase in the production and procurement of agricultural products.

The speaker described the task connected with the expansion of output and improvement of quality of consumer goods, the provision of services to the population, and the increasing of people's material interest in labor productivity. The party's line of stepping up the struggle against phenomena such as leveling and individuals' attempts to derive unearned income and resort to illegal forms of redistribution meets with the full approval and support of the Soviet people. Understanding and warm interest greeted the party and state measures -- which incidentally, were also adopted at the initiative of the masses themselves -- to uncompromisingly combat drunkenness and alcoholism. It is the task of party and all public organizations and local soviets not to slacken this struggle but to wage it consistently and resolutely.

Bryansk is not only a land of military and labor glory. It is a land of poets and artists, musicians and architects. Priceless creations which have entered the treasurehouse of Russian national and Soviet art have been created here. They have invariably reflected the rich, complex, often dramatic destiny of the people. The chief creator of these very important spiritual values over the millennium has been the people themselves. It is gratifying that the cultural heritage of the ancient region is being carefully preserved and augmented.

A careful attitude to nature, which was and still is the primary source of our wealth, has become a splendid tradition among the Bryansk people. Bryansk Oblast was one of the initiators of the movement to protect nature and keep the small rivers clean and full. Much has already been done.

The fame of the legendary Bryansk forest, which covered itself in unfading glory during the Great Patriotic War and faithfully serves people today, endures in the country and abroad. In 1969 the Interrepublican Committee on the Desna was organized, working on voluntary principles. It provides good assistance in creative cooperation and coordination of actions in protecting and making rational use of the natural resources of the five RSFSR oblasts and three Ukrainian oblasts located in the basin of the Desna river.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, stressing that the struggle for peace was and still is the chief concern of the Land of Soviets.

In conclusion V.P. Nikonov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Bryansk the Order of the Labor Red Banner and fixed the order to the city's banner to the accompaniment of applause from those present.

PHILOSOPHER, SCIENTIST, MINISTER DIE

Academician B.M. Kedrov

PM181349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

[Academician B.M. Kedrov obituary]

[Excerpts] On 10 September 1985, Bonifatiy Mikhaylovich Kedrov, member of the CPSU since 1918, eminent Soviet philosopher, and full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, died in his 82d year after a long illness.

B.M. Kedrov was born on 10 December 1903 in Yaroslavl, son of a Bolshevik revolutionary. In 1920, he volunteered for the Red Army. After graduation from Moscow State University and a research fellowship at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, he was involved in party and teaching work.

At the very start of the Great Patriotic War, B.M. Kedrov joined the local defense volunteers. After demobilization he worked as a sector chief and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute. In 1947, he was appointed chief editor of the journal VOPROSY FILOSOFII and later worked as a professor at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences History of Natural Science and Technology Institute and USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute. In recent years, he had headed a department of the USSR Academy of Sciences History of Natural Science and Technology Institute.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.V. Grishin, Ye.K. Ligachev, B.N. Ponomarev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Medvedev, A.N. Yakovlev, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, G.K. Skryabin, B.G. Vladimirov; A.G. Yegorov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, A.M. Prokhorov, V.G. Afanasyev, D.M. Gvishiani, L.F. Ilichev, F.V. Konstantinov, V.N. Kudryavtsev, M.B. Mitin, T.I. Oyzerman, S.R. Mikulinksiy, and G.L. Smirnov.

Aleksandr Barayev

PM171515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 3

["Obituary of Aleksandr Ivanovich Barayev"]

[Excerpts] Agricultural science has suffered a heavy loss. Aleksandr Ivanovich Barayev, prominent scientist, member of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, deputy of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor, Lenin Prize-winner, honored figure of Kazakh SSR science, and director of the All-Union Grain Farming Scientific and Research Institute, died on 8 September 1985 after a long illness.

Throughout his life A.I. Barayev was an example of selfless service to the people and to the Communist Party, of which he was a member for more than 40 years. He was distinguished by his in-depth knowledge of agricultural production and by purposefulness and persistence in his scientific activity and in putting the achievements of science into practice.

M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.A. Tikhonov, V.P. Nikonov, Z.N. Nuriyev, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Karlov, V.A. Medvedev, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.K. Mesyats, I.I. Skiba, A.A. Nikonov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, B.A. Ashimov, N.A. Zazarbayev, A.P. Rybnikov, N.Ye. Morozov, M.G. Motoriko, K.A. Taukenov, T.S. Maltsev, N.Z. Milashchenko, K.U. Medeubekov, I.S. Shatilov, A.N. Kashtanov, I.P. Makarov, and M.K. Suleymenov.

Estonian Minister of Timber

LD251018 Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Summary] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers announced with deep sorrow that Vladimir Chernyshev, Estonian SSR minister of timber and woodworking industry, died unexpectedly on 23 August at the age of 64, and express sincere sympathy to his relatives.

BRIEFS

NEW RAYON IN TBILISI -- A new, 10th rayon will soon be built in Tbilisi. The project has been worked out; its population will be more than 6,000 families. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 85 LD]